FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-109
Friday
5 June 1992

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-109 *5 June 1992*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Official: Tokyo, U.S. Agree on Chip Industries *[KYODO]* 1
G-7 Agreement on Aid to Russia Not 'Likely' *[KYODO]* 1
China To Allow New Ferry Services to Shanghai *[KYODO]* 1
Two Companies To Explore for Oil Off SRV *[KYODO]* 1
De Klerk Continues Visit Activities, Speeches 2
Speaks to Company Representatives *[Johannesburg SAPA]* 2
Assures Businesses of Stability *[KYODO]* 2
Meets With Emperor Akihito *[KYODO]* 3
Comments on Talks With ANC *[KYODO]* 3
Said Confident of Resuming Talks *[KYODO]* 3
Highlights of UN Peacekeeping Cooperation Bill *[KYODO]* 4
SDP Leads 'Assault' To Block PKO Bill Vote *[KYODO]* 4
Upper House Panel Approves Peacekeeping Bill *[KYODO]* 5
Opposition Declares Vote Invalid *[KYODO]* 5
Miyazawa Criticizes SDP for 'Violence' in Diet *[KYODO]* 6
Says Voting 'Not Railroading' *[Tokyo TV]* 6
No Breakthrough in Scheduling PKO Bill Session *[KYODO]* 7
Explosion Damages Education Minister's Office *[KYODO]* 7
Kato Comments on Dispatching Troops to Cambodia *[KYODO]* 8
Team To Go to Cambodia To Probe SDF Role *[KYODO]* 8
China Criticized for Opposing SDF to Cambodia *[KYODO]* 9
Current Account Surplus Increases From Year Ago *[KYODO]* 9

North Korea

Plan To Resume Team Spirit Exercise Condemned *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
PRC's Yang Baibing Arrives for Visit *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
Holds Talks With O Chin-u *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
Honored at 4 Jun Banquet *[Pyongyang Radio]* 11
O Chin-u's Banquet Speech *[Pyongyang Radio]* 11
Yang Baibing Banquet Speech *[Pyongyang Radio]* 12
Premier Blames South for Stalled Peace Process *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
N-S Red Cross Delegates Discuss Family Visits *[KCNA]* 14
Envoy to Russia Blames South for DMZ Incident *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15

South Korea

North, South Hold Red Cross Contact in Panmunjom *[Seoul Radio]* 15
New Envoy to IAEA on Use of Atomic Energy *[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]* 16
Government Not To Sign Earth Summit Treaties *[YONHAP]* 17
Government Plans Major Environmental Investment *[YONHAP]* 17
DLP Issues Platform, Basic Policies *[THE KOREA TIMES (SUPPLEMENT) 4 Jun]* 18

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Political Detainees Released by SLORC 2 Jun *[Rangoon Radio]* 20

14 Released 4 Jun *[Rangoon Radio]* 20
54 ABSDF Youths Surrender at Lweje, Muse *[Rangoon Radio]* 20
Two Kachin Insurgents Surrender 22 May *[Rangoon Radio]* 20

Cambodia

KR Attack Kulen, Sangkum Thmei Districts *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 20
Tighten Grip on Northern City *[AFP]* 21
UNTAC Troops Said Wounded in KR Attacks *[SPK]* 21
SRV Battalion Said Sent to Koh Kong 29 May *[Radio VGNUFC]* 21
Khmer Rouge Rejects Plan To Verify SRV Troops *[AFP]* 21
Khmer Rouge Outlines Peace Proposals *[Radio VGNUFC]* 22
Sihanouk Appeals for End to Insecurity, Conflict *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 23
Peace Process Blocked; SNC To Meet 10 Jun *[AFP]* 23
Hor Namhong, Japan's Envoy Sign Diplomatic Note *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 24
Sihanouk Receives Amnesty International Team *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 24
Sihanouk Accepts Credentials From Cuban Envoy *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 24

Indonesia

Suharto Calls for Simplifying Business Licences *[ANTARA]* 24
Political Campaign Labelled 'Frivolous' *[AFP]* 25
Commander Says Rebel Leader Harmless, Powerless *[ANTARA]* 25

Philippines

ASEAN Asked To Allow Burma To Attend Meeting *[BUSINESS WORLD 5 Jun]* 26
Marine Products Exports to Taiwan To Resume *[BUSINESS WORLD 5 Jun]* 26
Santiago Ahead in Count; Ramos Over Cojuangco *[Quezon City Radio]* 27
Military Thwarts Planned Attack on Ramos' Home *[Manila Radio]* 27
Ramos, Family Sleep Despite Plot *[Manila Radio]* 27
Editorial on Cardinal Sin's Actions Toward Ramos *[MALAYA 7 Jun]* 28
Senatorial Proclamations Rescheduled for 9 Jun *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 5 Jun]* 28
Navy To Start Phasing Out Vintage Combat Ships *[MANILA BULLETIN 5 Jun]* 29
Bank Reports Growth in Foreign Investments *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 1 Jun]* 29
Directive Causes Deficit *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 2 Jun]* 30
Budget Surplus Exceeds Target for First 4 Months *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 2 Jun]* 30
Court Criticized for Releasing Rebel Soldier *[Quezon City Radio]* 31
Further on Court *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 5 Jun]* 31

Thailand

Paper Views Continuing U.S. Influence in Asia *[NAEO NA 4 Jun]* 32
Suchinda, Army Chief Refuse To Testify on Unrest *[BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]* 32
Seven Subcommittees Set Up To Probe Unrest *[BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]* 32
Autopsies Show Troops 'Deliberately Shot To Kill' *[THE NATION 5 Jun]* 33
Amnesty Could Encourage Future Military Abuses *[THE NATION 5 Jun]* 34
Government Administration Said 'In Doldrums' *[THE NATION 5 Jun]* 34
Spokesman on Territorial Sea Talks With SRV *[BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]* 36
Mekong Workshop Held in Bangkok *[Bangkok Radio]* 36

Vietnam

SRV, U.S. Hold Meeting on Humanitarian Programs *[VNA]* 36
Planes Chartered to Facilitate MIA Search *[Hanoi International]* 37
Nguyen Manh Cam's European Tour Viewed *[Hanoi International]* 37
Arrives in Hungary *[VNA]* 37
Discusses Domestic, Bilateral Issues *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 2 Jun]* 37
Nguyen Khan Addresses Symposium in Kuala Lumpur *[VNA]* 38
Hanoi on Cooperation With ASEAN Countries *[Hanoi Radio]* 39
Report on Foreign Ministry's Note to UNTAC *[VNA]* 40

Nation Rejoins International Labor Organization *[Hanoi International]* 40
Electoral Chairman on Election Preparations *[VNA]* 40
Council of Ministers Holds Regular Sessions *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Do Muoi Meets, Talks With Voters in Hanoi *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
All-Army Press, Publication Conference Opens *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
Spokeswoman on Detainees, U.S. Telecom Links *[VNA]* 43
Comparison of Decree on Press Law *[NHAN DAN 22 Apr]* 44

Japan

Official: Tokyo, U.S. Agree on Chip Industries

OW0506091492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—The Japanese and U.S. Governments agreed Friday to support both nations' semiconductor industries on an emergency [words indistinct] boost Japanese purchases of foreign microchips, a trade ministry official said.

During a periodic intergovernmental semiconductor consultation, the two governments agreed to help encourage the "constructive voluntary initiative" concluded Thursday by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan and the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association, said the official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Japan and the United States will carefully watch the implementation of the initiative to produce "good results," he said.

He suggested the U.S. strongly hopes foreign microchips will attain a targeted 20 percent share of the Japanese market by the end of the year, as set under the 1991 Japan-U.S. semiconductor arrangement.

Among the participants were Donald Phillips, assistant U.S. Trade representative for industry, and Tsutomu Makino, deputy director general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau.

G-7 Agreement on Aid to Russia Not 'Likely'

OW0506114892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 05 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Seven leading industrial nations likely will not agree on financial aid to Russia until after their scheduled summit in Munich next month, Japanese Government sources said Friday.

The expected postponement results from a delay in Russian economic reform programs being negotiated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Russian Government, the sources said.

Earlier reports said the Group of Seven (G-7)—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States—would agree on the aid at the Munich summit.

The sources said negotiations on rescheduling the former Soviet Union's official debts will also be delayed until September from mid-June as earlier planned.

The G-7 nations will confirm their policy of continuing a grace period on Russia's repayment of the principal of the debts until the end of September at a meeting of creditor nations in Paris on June 22, the sources said.

The summit agenda had been expected to include a proposed 24 billion dollars in aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States and aid for improving the safety of nuclear reactor operations in the former Soviet republics.

The planned financial aid includes 6 billion dollars to establish a fund for stabilizing the ruble and 4.5 billion dollars in loans from international financial organizations.

Most of the aid is conditional on agreement between the IMF and Russia.

China To Allow New Ferry Services to Shanghai

OW0406134492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT 04 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—China has agreed to let a Japanese group start ferry services between Shanghai and Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka before the end of October, the Transport Ministry said Thursday.

Ministry officials said the agreement came at talks in Beijing earlier in the week between Japanese and Chinese maritime authorities.

A joint Chinese enterprise has so far operated weekly ferry services between Shanghai and Kobe, Osaka, and Yokohama.

The Japanese earlier sought Chinese consent to operate ferries on those routes, but Beijing objected for reasons of competition.

The Japanese side has completed a new ferry intended for service to Shanghai.

Two Companies To Explore for Oil Off SRV

OW0406145192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1424 GMT 04 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Two major Japanese oil producers, Arabian Oil Co. and Teikoku Oil Co., said Thursday they have concluded a contract with Petrovietnam for the exploration and development of oil and natural gas resources off southern Vietnam.

Signed in Hanoi earlier in the day, the contract makes the two companies the first Japanese enterprises to enter as operators into a contract with Petrovietnam. The offshore oil and gas exploration and development contract is a production sharing contract, they said.

The area to be explored is bloc 05-3, located 350 kilometers southeast of the southern Vietnamese port town of Vungtau, and covers about 2,500 square kilometers and is 80 to 180 meters in depth, they said.

The bloc is adjacent to bloc 05-1, which has exploitable oil reserves estimated at 400 million barrels, Arabian Oil and Teikoku Oil officials said.

Arabian Oil has a 55 percent stake and Teikoku Oil a 45 percent interest in the concession, and Arabian Oil will serve as the main operator.

The two firms hope to complete seismic exploration in the area by the end of this year and will sink two exploration wells next year.

If everything goes well, the projected offshore oil wells are expected to go into production in 1997 at the earliest, they said.

De Klerk Continues Visit Activities, Speeches

Speaks to Company Representatives

MB0406113392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Tokyo June 4 SAPA—South Africa will definitely become the Japan of Africa, President F W de Klerk told businessmen in Tokyo on Thursday [4 June].

He was speaking at a lunch attended by 31 representatives of Japanese corporations at the headquarters of the Keidanren Kaikan, a powerful association of businesses.

"But before we become the Japan of Africa, we need the big role-players of the international community to do in South Africa what Japan did in Korea."

If there was one thing about which there was consensus in Europe and Africa it was that South Africa was the gateway to Africa. South Africa had to be a platform from which projects and development actions in the continent had to be launched.

Japanese businessmen faced a choice. They could upgrade their trade and increase exports to South Africa and possibly in the short term they could again become South Africa's major trading partner. "But that is business as usual," Mr. de Klerk said.

"The alternative is that the Japanese private sector becomes fully involved through investment, joint ventures and technological involvement within South Africa and becomes part of this new era. That choice, I think, is now on the agenda.

"South Africa will definitely become the Japan of Africa."

Thursday was the second day of Mr. de Klerk's three-day visit to Japan, and both the morning and the afternoon were filled with a punishing schedule of appointments.

In the morning he had 15-minute meetings each with the Transport Minister Keiwa Okuda, International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe, and the chief secretary of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

After the Keidanren lunch he met the leader of the Democratic Socialist Party, a minor opposition party.

He also spent an hour on a visit to Mr. Daisaku Ikeida, president of Soka Gakai, an international organisation of Bhuddist lay believers active in the fields of peace, culture and education.

Soka Gakai, which presented a peace award to African National Congress President Nelson Mandela when he visited Japan last year, has a strong influence on the policies of the third-largest political party in Japan, Komeito.

A South African source said Mr. Ikeida had praised Mr. de Klerk for his approach to constitutional change.

Mr. de Klerk had invited Mr. Ikeida to visit South Africa.

The talks were preceded by tea and a recital of music played on the traditional Japanese harp, the koto.

At the end of the day Mr. de Klerk and his wife Marike took a window-shopping stroll through Tokyo's upmarket Ginza shopping district.

Assures Businesses of Stability

OW0406082192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—South African President F.W. de Klerk assured Japanese business leaders Thursday that political stability will prevail in his country.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted by Japan's powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), De Klerk said he is confident that recent turbulence at multiparty talks aimed at forging a postapartheid constitution would be overcome.

"There are bound to be some disappointments, setbacks, and delays... However, I believe there is no doubt about our achieving a successful outcome," he said in a prepared speech to executives of leading Japanese trading and financial organizations.

His remarks came as the African National Congress, the government's main opponent at the convention for a democratic South Africa, threatened to stage mass strikes in July should the deadlock at the negotiating table persist.

Some Japanese business leaders have expressed reluctance to invest in South Africa until a smooth shift in power is assured.

De Klerk, who arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday for a four-day visit, also used the forum to press for loans and investment, a key theme of his visit.

He said South African businesses, which have in the past followed trade winds to Europe, North America, and Africa, are now taking note of economic growth in Asia.

Japan and South Africa could reap mutual benefit from untapped resources on the African continent by coupling Japanese investment and South African expertise in the region, the president said.

De Klerk, the first South African president to set foot in Japan, later met with Daisaku Ikeda, the leader of the Soka Gakkai lay Buddhist organization.

Meets With Emperor Akihito

OW0506042392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko met with South African President F.W. de Klerk Friday before hosting a luncheon for the visiting South African leader.

The imperial household agency said the luncheon was held in the Rensui dining room at the Imperial Palace.

Crown Prince Naruhito joined his parents in the luncheon with De Klerk, an agency official said.

De Klerk is currently on a four-day visit to Japan, the first by a South African president. He is due to leave Saturday.

Comments on Talks With ANC

OW0506042792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—South African President F. W. de Klerk said Friday his government will continue negotiations with the African National Congress (ANC) despite the latter's "antigovernment actions," Japanese officials said.

De Klerk said in a 30-minute meeting with Makoto Tanabe, chairman of Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), that the government must hold negotiations with the ANC to create a multiracial democracy, an SDP official said.

De Klerk, however, was quoted as saying, "We suspect the new strategy of the ANC." He said the ANC has held negotiations on multiracial democracy, while it has put pressures on the government with strikes and mass demonstrations.

Tanabe told De Klerk he expects the president to pursue the goal of establishing a multiracial society in South Africa, the official said.

Over the past two years, De Klerk has moved to dismantle the apartheid system of legalized racial discrimination, but blacks, who account for a large majority of the population, still do not have the right to vote.

The white minority government and the ANC currently are engaged in negotiations over the drafting of a constitution under the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

De Klerk referred to violence in the black-populated townships of South Africa, telling Tanabe that police are making every effort to improve relations with the South African people.

The ANC has blamed many of 12,000 township deaths since 1984 on the attempts of whites to divide blacks, charging that security forces were instigating the violence. The government says the violence has come from factional conflicts between the ANC and its main black rival, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

De Klerk will leave for Singapore on Saturday at the end of his four-day official visit to Japan.

Said Confident of Resuming Talks

OW0506085492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—South African President F.W. de Klerk expressed confidence Friday that stalled multiparty talks on establishing a nonracial democracy will be resumed, and called on his negotiating counterparts to avoid further delays.

De Klerk, here on a four-day visit since Wednesday, said that information reaching him from South Africa indicates that "negotiations will continue, and the setbacks will be overcome."

"I don't think that we should allow our disappointment...to bring us to the conclusion that there is a deadlock, and that everything has come to an end. I am confident," he told a news conference.

He did not indicate how the impasse would be overcome.

The second round of multiparty talks, called the convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), ended in stalemate in May, and the African National Congress (ANC) has threatened to call mass strikes in July if De Klerk does not drop his demand for white veto power.

De Klerk said he is prepared to "deal" with mass protests and strikes, but said such actions would not be "helpful."

"It is in the hands of all the leaders to make sure that the delay caused by those setbacks won't be a long delay," he said.

He did not indicate how the deadlock would be overcome, or how he would respond to the ANC demand.

De Klerk, the first South African president to visit Japan, said he was fully satisfied with his visit.

"For a long time there has been coolness, distance, even isolation in many spheres. Now once again we will be able to resume the mutually advantageous relationship," De Klerk said.

It is "not impossible" that Japan could resume its earlier position as South Africa's leading trade partner, he said.

In 1991 Japan was South Africa's third largest trade partner with two-way trade valued at about 3.4 billion dollars.

De Klerk said the main objective of his visit had been to improve the already favorable atmosphere for investment and trade, rather than clinch agreements such as on opening direct air links.

Earlier in the day, De Klerk had an audience with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko before attending a court luncheon at the imperial palace for the visiting South African leader.

In the morning, he met with Makoto Tanabe, chairman of Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), telling him that Pretoria will continue negotiations with the African National Congress (ANC) despite the latter's "antigovernment actions."

In the 30-minute meeting, Tanabe told De Klerk he expects the president to pursue the goal of establishing a multiracial society in South Africa, party officials said.

Earlier this week, De Klerk met with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Transport Minister Keiwa Okuda, and Minister of International Trade and Industry Kozo Watanabe.

He is set to visit Kyoto before leaving Saturday for Singapore, the last destination on a three-nation tour that started in Moscow.

Highlights of UN Peacekeeping Cooperation Bill

OW0406231492 Tokyo KYODO in English 2257 GMT 04 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—The following are highlights of the United Nations peacekeeping cooperation bill.

—The prime minister must seek a cabinet decision to plan and carry out Japan's international peacekeeping activities.

—Prior Diet approval is necessary to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) abroad to participate in U.N. peacekeeping forces activities.

—When the Diet is adjourned or the House of Representatives is dissolved, the prime minister must seek approval without delay for sending troops overseas immediately after the Diet is convened. If the Diet refuses to approve the dispatch, the government must end the peacekeeping cooperation activities without delay.

—Diet approval also is necessary when the government plans to continue peacekeeping activities more than two years.

—Both houses of the Diet must try to decide on dispatching the troops within seven days after the prime minister submits the request.

—Creating and changing the outlines of the missions will have to be done according to the U.N. secretary general's instructions. Articles on stopping the activities, however, will not be subject to this rule.

—The SDF personnel to be dispatched will possess the status of both SDF members and international peacekeeping operation members.

—The total number of personnel to participate in the mission will not exceed 2,000 people.

—The members can use small arms in unavoidable cases to protect themselves or other peacekeeping force members, or when it is considered necessary.

—SDF participation in peacekeeping operations that might involve military action shall be frozen until a separate law stipulates it.

SDP Leads 'Assault' To Block PKO Bill Vote

OW0406230792 Tokyo KYODO in English 2246 GMT 04 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—In feudal Japan, political rivals often sorted out disagreements by drawing swords and dueling it out.

The contemporary version of that tradition, as played out in parliament early Friday, has evolved into a more symbolic—and less lethal—format grounded in the forcible takeover of parliamentary committees.

As television cameras rolled in the morning hours Friday, the main opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) led an assault on the committee chairman aimed at grabbing the microphone and blocking the vote for the controversial bill that would enable Japan's military to participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations [PKO].

Diet etiquette dictates that legislation can be voted on only if all parties give consent. As a result, blocking the vote is considered the final recourse for minority parties when they fail to sway parliament with political bargaining.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which was anxious to call for a vote to prevent the bill from being killed when the current Diet session ends on June 21, declaqred amid the confusion that the vote was valid.

"This is basically a game," said SDP legislator Tadatoshi Akiba.

"When parliamentary procedures fail and you really do not want to pass legislation, there are certain things you can do within legitimate limits."

The repertoire of actions that Akiba described as being within the bounds of "nonviolent resistance" include blocking the door so the chairman cannot enter the chamber, and throwing anything handy, such as an ash tray.

During plenary sessions, legislators may try submitting motions demanding the resignation of key ministers or seeking reprimand, or doing the "cow walk," a snail-pace saunter to the ballot box to cast votes.

In the television age, however, the actions prove to be more of a public relations ploy than a power play.

The House of Councillors secretariat, describing the violent resistance as "a means of passing legislation," says the outbursts have never resulted in killing a bill.

The mass media is usually quick to describe the scene as a "forced vote" implying unfairness on the part of the ruling party and coalition partners.

While physical assaults could result in arrest if they occurred outside of parliament, within the Diet building participants are subject only to punishment by their colleagues.

The last time disciplinary steps were taken was in 1949.

The opposition last resorted to "cow walk" delay tactics in December 1988. Members of the SDP and Japanese Communist Party employed the tactics to slow passage of a set of tax reform bills, which included the introduction of a 3 percent consumption tax.

The bills were passed after a 24-hour session after members of the two parties walked at a snail's pace toward the ballot box during the voting.

Upper House Panel Approves Peacekeeping Bill

OW0406224992 Tokyo KYODO in English 2212 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—A bill to allow Japanese troops to join United Nations peacekeeping operations overseas received approval from a special committee of the House of Councillors in the early hours of Friday after a marathon daylong session.

The upper house will vote on the amended bill in a plenary session Friday before sending it back to the House of Representatives, which passed the original peacekeeping legislation late last year.

The upper house's Special Committee on International Peace and Cooperation approved the bill with the support of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two centrist opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP).

It was opposed by the main opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP), the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), and the minor opposition group Rengo Sangiin.

The bill will pave the way for Japan to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel overseas for the first time since World War II. The only overseas deployment of SDF personnel so far has been the minesweeping task force sent to the Persian Gulf last year.

After a final debate which began Thursday morning and lasted beyond midnight, the 45-member special committee put the bill to a vote in the early hours of Friday, despite calls from the SDP and JCP for more deliberations.

The LDP, Komeito, and the DSP submitted the modified bill to the committee Monday.

The amendment calls for prior approval by the Diet before SDF personnel are sent abroad to participate in U.N. Peacekeeping Forces (PKF).

It also includes a ban on SDF participation in peacekeeping operations that might involve military action. To lift the ban, new legislation would be required, according to the amendment.

The amended bill contains a provision requiring the legislation to be reviewed three years after it is enacted.

On Thursday, SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe instructed his party's Diet members to put up resistance and block the passage of the bill.

Opposition Declares Vote Invalid

OW0506012092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Amid angry protests and jostling among legislators and Diet security guards, a parliamentary panel approved in the early hours of Friday a bill allowing Japanese troops to be sent overseas to join United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The bill will be voted on by a full session of the House of Councillors later Friday, then returned to the House of Representatives, and is likely to become law before the Diet session ends on June 21.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which lacks an overall majority in the upper house, received the support of two middle-of-the-road opposition parties in getting the measure approved.

The LDP withdrew a similar bill from the Diet last year after strong objections from opposition parties. That bill was introduced following international criticism of Japan's failure to contribute personnel to the U.S.-led multinational alliance in the Persian Gulf war.

A marathon standoff in the committee had delayed a vote being called for more than 10 hours, until the LDP submitted a motion at 3:22 A.M. Friday calling for an end to deliberations by the panel, the special committee on international peace and cooperation.

Furious opposition legislators rushed to committee chairman Shinichiro Shimojo's rostrum to prevent him from bringing the motion to a stand-up vote. Legislators from the No. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) took away the chairman's microphone in a bid to halt the proceedings and pounded on the rostrum with their fists.

Dozens of Diet security guards were called in to block the legislators from preventing the vote to end the debate as well as another vote on the bill itself.

The guards jostled with SDP legislators, who yelled "go back" in chorus. Shimojo finally managed to put the motion to a vote and panel members of the LDP,

Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) approved the motion ending debate by standing.

They then joined forces in railroading the bill through by remaining standing while Shimojo successively called votes on the peacekeeping bill as well as another bill that would permit the Japanese military to go abroad to join relief efforts in disaster-hit nations.

While the shoving and hustling went on, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa remained silently in his seat beside the chairman's rostrum.

Emerging from the chaotic 16-hour session, which had begun Thursday morning, Miyazawa told reporters, "It's all over."

The SDP, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), and the minor opposition group Rengo Sangiin declared the vote invalid, saying Shimojo broke his promise to allow time for the SDP's Giichi Tsunoda to put more questions before the session ended.

Tsunoda had earlier reluctantly left the questioner's rostrum after Shimojo reiterated a promise to allow him to return after four other opposition members had asked questions.

After the sudden tabling of the motion to end the debate, some opposition legislators formed a human chain and unfurled a large banner protesting the "forcible vote."

The opposition legislators apparently prepared the banner in expectation that the bill would be pushed through in the face of an SDP vow to physically resist its passage.

The SDP, JCP, and Rengo Sangiin vehemently protested the railroading of the bill, which independent legislator Shinei Kiyan called "a suppression of freedom of speech."

The bill, which had been debated by the panel for more than 100 hours since December, will allow Japan to send troops on overseas missions for the first time since World War II. The only overseas deployment of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) so far has been the mine-sweeping task force sent to the Persian Gulf last year.

The bill would enable the SDF to engage in such activities as disarming rival factions that have agreed on a truce and monitoring elections and cease-fires.

The LDP, Komeito, and the DSP amended the bill Monday to require prior approval from the Diet each time the SDF is sent overseas, saying both chambers of the Diet "must make efforts to vote within seven days" on such approval.

The debate was delayed for more than 10 hours due to protests by Tsunoda, who demanded that the seven-day time limit be deleted, saying it placed "unjustifiable limitations on the legislature."

In reply, the upper house's legislative bureau director General Ichiro Nakajima said the clause would only obligate the legislature "to make efforts" to vote within seven days of a request by the prime minister, rather than placing stringent curbs on the length of Diet debate.

The SDP, the JCP, and the United Social Democratic Party vowed to filibuster at the plenary session, though analysts said they have little hope of blocking the bill's eventual passage.

The amended bill must be reviewed by the legislature three years after it is enacted. The SDP, JCP and the Rengo Sangiin have argued that the bill tramples on the spirit of Japan's postwar Constitution, which renounces the use of force to settle international disputes.

Miyazawa Criticizes SDP for 'Violence' in Diet

OW0506045892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa criticized the Social Democratic Party (SDP) on Friday for taking "violent actions" in an attempt to block the passage of a peacekeeping operations bill through a committee of the House of Councillors.

"The SDP used violence. Violence is inexcusable," Miyazawa told reporters.

He denied an opposition argument that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), with the support of two middle-of-the-road opposition parties, railroaded the bill.

The bill is destined to allow the overseas dispatch of Japanese troops to join United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The prime minister also brushed aside criticism about the way voting took place, saying the voting procedure was clear.

The LDP, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) passed the bill through the committee after a marathon session that ended early Friday morning.

The SDP, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) and the minor opposition party Rengo Sangiin protested at what they called the railroading of the bill.

Meanwhile, SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe declared the vote invalid and called the bill to be sent back to the committee.

But the LDP, Komeito and the DSP insisted that the vote was valid and that the SDP's attempts to block the deliberations led to the chaos in the Diet panel.

Says Voting 'Not Railroading'

OW0506050992 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Miyazawa once again strongly criticized the stand of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] shown at the voting in the Diet on the peacekeeping operations (PKO) bill. In reply to a

reporter's question that some people think the voting on the PKO bill was railroaded, the prime minister today said: No, it was not railroading, but an act of violence—by the SDPJ.

Prime Minister Miyazawa then said that people should recall what happened during the vote proceedings at the House of Councillors ad hoc committee. He asked for cool judgment by the people on how the deliberations and voting on the bill actually have been conducted at the committee.

No Breakthrough in Scheduling PKO Bill Session

OW0506090492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—A majority of parties are set to convene the House of Councillors for a plenary session as early as possible to vote on a bill to send Japanese troops overseas in U.N. peacekeeping operations [PKO], which a house committee cleared in the early morning hours of Friday amid angry protests from opponents.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), which hold a combined strength of 143 seats in the 252-seat upper house, well above a simple majority, said they hope to clear the bill by the end of this week. The Social Democratic Party (SDP), Japanese Communist Party (JCP) and minor opposition group Rengo Sangiin opposed the bill at the house committee session.

The proponents and opponents of the bill conducted backstage talks Friday but failed to reach a major breakthrough on when to open the plenary session because of disagreements on the validity of the committee's vote taking, political sources said. House of Councillors President Yuji Osada said the voting was valid because he has received formal reports on the voting from committee Chairman Shinichiro Shimojo.

The 45-member Special Committee on International Peace and Cooperation passed the bill at around 3:40 A.M. Friday after a marathon session which began Thursday morning.

The LDP, Komeito and DSP hope the entire upper house will vote on the bill during this week and pass it to the more powerful House of Representatives, in an effort to enact it before the current session of the Diet expires June 21. But the SDP, JCP and Rengo Sangiin have declared the vote invalid nd demanded that the bill be returned to the committee for further deliberation.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa criticized the SDP for taking "violent actions" in an attempt to block the passage of the bill by the upper house committee.

"The SDP used violence. Violence is inexcusable," he said. Miyazawa denied that the bill had been railroaded through the committee and said the procedure of the voting was clear.

SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe declared the vote invalid and called for the bill to be sent back to the committee.

"It is an unprecedented, reckless act. The revised bill proposed by the three parties should be withdrawn because its fragility is clear," Tanabe said.

JCP presidium Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa joined the SDP and said there was no "formal voting" because the LDP, Komeito and DSP forcibly interrupted the committee's deliberations.

Yasumatsu Hoshikawa, leader of Rengo Sangiin, said it is regrettable that the deliberations at the committee fell into a [words indistinct] the voting should take place again because it was railroaded.

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa accused the SDP of resorting to repeated filibusters through violence.

The LDP, Komeito and DSP modified the bill earlier this week attaching some conditions for the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to U.N. peacekeeping missions. The revised bill calls for the Diet to give prior approval to sending SDF personnel abroad to join U.N. peacekeeping operations. It also includes a ban on SDF participation in peacekeeping operations that might involve military action. To lift the ban, new legislation would be required, according to the amendment. The bill also must be reviewed three years after it is enacted.

SDP legislators have threatened to resort to slowdown tactics even if the upper house plenary session is convened. JCP members are expected to keep pace with SDP members.

If the bill is passed through the upper house plenary session, it will be sent back to the LDP-dominated lower house, which passed the unmodified version of the bill late last year. The legislation will clear the way for Japan to send SDF troops abroad. Japanese servicemen have only participated in one mission overseas, other than for training, since the end of World War II. Last year, a minesweeping task force was sent to the Persian Gulf.

The SDP, JCP and Rengo Sangiin argue that the bill tramples on the spirit of Japan's postwar Constitution, which renounces the use of force to settle international disputes.

Explosion Damages Education Minister's Office

OW0506000392 Tokyo KYODO in English 2338 GMT 04 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Explosions caused limited damage to the office building used by Education Minister Kunio Hatoyama and the home of a senior Labor Ministry official early Friday, authorities said. No one was injured.

Police sources said the incidents might be the work of radicals opposed to legislation now going through the Diet

to allow members of the Self-Defense Forces to be sent overseas to join United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Police said an explosion broke two windowpanes of Hatoyama's office in Bunkyo Ward of Tokyo shortly after 2 A.M. as his private secretary watched Diet proceedings on the peacekeeping bill on television.

Windowpanes of a nearby building were shattered, police said.

Hatoyama said it was "regrettable" if the incident is related to the Diet proceedings. "I cannot help but say it's an undemocratic way (to protest the peacekeeping bill)."

An explosion also occurred in the garden of the house in Ota Ward of Kunihiko Saito, director of the Labor Ministry secretariat. The extent of the damage was not immediately known.

"I was woken by the sound of a big bang. I thought it was a big earthquake," Saito said.

Kato Comments on Dispatching Troops to Cambodia

OW0506033492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Top government spokesman Koichi Kato said Friday that Japan is preparing to join in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia once the peacekeeping bill is passed by the Diet.

The passage of the bill by a House of Councillors committee early Friday morning virtually ensures that it will gain approval in an upper house plenary session, and then by the House of Representatives.

Kato, the chief cabinet secretary, said he hoped participation of personnel from Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) would help ease Japan's World War II image in Asia as an aggressive nation.

He said it is true that Korea and China harbor strong reservations about the legislation, and Japan has to make efforts to gain understanding that the bill does not constitute an overseas dispatch of armed forces for aggressive missions.

Kato told a news conference, "Our good behavior in UNTAC, and avoiding acting in a way that will revive our past image, will be an important point."

Resistance in other Asian countries to Japan's participation in peacekeeping activities appears to be dwindling, he said.

He attributed the increased confidence to the SDF's strict adherence to a defense-only philosophy, increased economic and grassroots exchanges, and the postwar "peace" Constitution.

"It was said that Japan's participation in Cambodia (peacekeeping activities) would not be welcomed. Now Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk say that they want us to come if the bill is passed," Kato told reporters.

"In the past, Asian countries responded (to the bill) with the same sort of vigilance. Now there are different nuances among different countries, and even different views voiced by leaders within the same country," he said.

Team To Go to Cambodia To Probe SDF Role

OW0506032692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita said Friday the agency will send a mission to Cambodia to investigate the possible role there of Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel within the limits of the United Nations peacekeeping cooperation bill.

Miyashita made the remark at a news conference after a cabinet meeting about six hours after a key committee of the House of Councillors approved the bill to enable SDF personnel to join U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Miyashita said, "We will send an investigation team to Cambodia because we do not know what duties SDF personnel can perform within the extent of the bill."

After the mission returns to Japan, Miyashita said, the agency will draft a concrete plan to send Japanese troops to Cambodia.

In Cambodia, the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is deploying 22,000 military and civilian personnel to reconstruct the country following the 13-year civil war that ended last October.

"Our contribution to Cambodia must have a substance to convince everybody," Miyashita said, adding the agency will make every effort to guarantee the safety and good treatment of SDF personnel sent on peacekeeping missions.

He called on the Japanese people and the families of SDF personnel to "correctly understand" what U.N. peacekeeping operations entail.

Miyashita said the U.N. peacekeeping operations are not designed to create peace by force but to maintain peace by an agreement among warring factions in war-torn countries.

Before dawn, the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two opposition parties—Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party—passed the bill through the ad hoc committee of the opposition-controlled upper house.

The bill will be sent back to the LDP-dominated House of Representatives for approval after it passes through the plenary session of the upper house.

It is expected to clear the parliament by Sunday evening. The current Diet session will end on June 21.

China Criticized for Opposing SDF to Cambodia

OW0506134992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 05 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—A senior Foreign Ministry official Friday criticized China for opposing Japan's aim to send its Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to Cambodia to participate in UN peacekeeping operations.

The official, who spoke to foreign correspondents on condition of anonymity, said China was being "cynical" by virtue of "the fact that they are a country sending its own troops in the same area where we intend to, and at the same time saying that we shouldn't."

He clarified that his remarks represented his personal view.

Japan is on the verge of achieving parliamentary approval of a bill that for the first time would allow the SDF to participate in peacekeeping operations under the United Nations.

Cambodia will likely be the first location to which SDF troops will be sent. China has already sent its military corps of engineers to Cambodia.

Current Account Surplus Increases From Year Ago

OW0506073592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 05 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus in April surged 22.1 percent over a year earlier to 9,753 million dollars, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Friday.

The ministry said the trade surplus climbed 16.3 percent to 9,991 million dollars.

Japan's exports advanced 13.0 percent to 26,576 million dollars while imports surged 11.1 percent to 16,585 million dollars, the ministry said.

North Korea

Plan To Resume Team Spirit Exercise Condemned

SK0506065492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "War Plot Under the Pretext of Nuclear Inspection"]

[Text] According to reports, the puppet prime minister convened a high-level strategy meeting on North-South relations on 1 June and reconfirmed the current policy that North-South mutual nuclear inspection should be conducted at the earliest possible date. This would be separate from the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] nuclear inspection of the North. He also babbled that they must seriously consider resumption of the temporarily suspended Team Spirit exercise next year if nuclear inspection is not conducted according to their plan.

This is designed to aggravate tensions in the country and embark upon a road toward an adventurous war by actively joining the U.S. war policy. It also clearly shows their dirty nature as the U.S. imperialists' war servants and colonial flunkies. Also, it is a vicious challenge to our people and peace-loving people all over the world who hope for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

As has already been reported, RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea, recently said the United States is preparing to resume the joint Team Spirit military exercise next year. This military exercise for this year had been canceled.

The South Korean rulers decided simultaneously to consider a plan to resume the Team Spirit exercise next year. This is not a coincidence. They made this decision out of obedience to their U.S. imperialist masters' order. It is a criminal act against dialogue, peace, and reunification.

The Team Spirit war exercise is a test nuclear war and a preliminary war designed to invade the North. During this war exercise which lasts for several months, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets mobilize the enormous armed forces of aggression from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific into South Korea in accordance with their aggressive policy toward Korea.

Whenever this war exercise has been conducted, dark clouds of war have hovered over the Korean peninsula, and North-South dialogues, which had been progressing smoothly, were suspended.

As in the past, the U.S. imperialists want to conduct the Team Spirit war exercise to reduce the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration, which are obstacles to implementing their policy for Korea, into mere waste paper and to halt North-South dialogues. The South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists' faithful flunkies, are chiming in with them.

The South Korean rulers are colonial servants who have no regard for the interests of the country and the people and who are faithfully implementing their masters' war policy.

The South Korean rulers impertinently mentioned the issue of the IAEA's inspection of the North. This is impolite and pours cold water on the IAEA's activities, infringes upon its authority, and severely defiles this international organization.

The nuclear issue in our country was raised because the United States dragged nuclear weapons into South Korea. The nuclear threat to the nation's fate comes from South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists had not deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, the nuclear issue would not have arisen. Therefore, if one is to conduct nuclear

inspection, one must conduct an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and its nuclear bases in South Korea.

The South Korean authorities, nevertheless, are creating obstacles to discussions on the nuclear inspection issue, while insisting on the principle of reciprocity, special inspection, and inspection of ordinary military bases.

The inspection insisted upon by those men is a way to avoid an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea. This is also an echo of the U.S. imperialist masters' order to exclude the U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea from inspection sites.

The South Korean rulers say they will resume the joint Team Spirit military exercise unless their absurd demand is met. This is virtually a declaration of war that shows their wicked war scheme under the pretext of nuclear inspection.

Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, recently said that sanctions must be imposed against the North if the nuclear issue is not resolved soon, and that any kind of options, including use of military power if necessary, should not be excluded from consideration. This is no accident.

Along with the United States, the South Korean ruling bunch attempts to threaten us by force and to fulfill their demand that will not work with anyone. However, this is foolish, like hitting a rock with an egg.

Our people value independence very much and will deal a blow designed to exterminate those who infringe upon their independence.

If those men, despite our warning, resume the Team Spirit war exercise, which will bring dark clouds of nuclear war, they will have to be responsible for the possible grave consequences.

The South Korean authorities should reveal the nuclear weapons in South Korea, accept their inspection, and take steps to remove and withdraw all the nuclear bases and nuclear weapons, instead of playing into another's hands, if they truly hope for peace in the country and its reunification.

PRC's Yang Baibing Arrives for Visit

SK0406141092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Comrade Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA], arrived in Pyongyang by train this afternoon for a visit to our country.

Many soldiers of the People's Army came to the Pyongyang Railway Station to greet the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people. Slogans reading, "We warmly welcome Comrade Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission of the CPC!" and "Long live the indomitable militant friendship and unity forged with blood between the two peoples and two armies of the DPRK and China!" were displayed in the railway station compound. DPRK and Chinese flags were flying in the station compound as if to show the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

As the train carrying the guests arrived at the station compound, the masses warmly welcomed them by giving hearty cheers.

Comrade O Chin-u, marshal and member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the party military commission and minister of the people's armed forces; and Yi Pong-won, Cho Myong-nok, Kim Il-chol, and Kim Chae-son, generals of the Korean People's Army [KPA], and other generals greeted the guests.

Zheng Yi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of China to our country, embassy staff members, and members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the DPRK-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission had come to the station compound.

A child and female soldier presented bouquets to Comrade Yang Baibing.

A welcoming ceremony for Comrade Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, was held in the station compound. [music]

[Begin recording of KPA Honor Guard commander] Comrade secretary general of the CPC Central Military Commission: The KPA Honor Guard has lined up to greet you. Commander of the honor guard reporting! [end recording] [band music, followed by the playing of the DPRK national anthem]

Comrade Yang Baibing inspected the KPA honor guard along with Comrade O Chin-u.

Soldiers of the People's Army warmly welcomed the Chinese guests, who had come with warm feelings toward our people and People's Army, by giving hearty cheers.

While passing in front of the masses who were according him enthusiastic welcome, Comrade Yang Baibing returned a salute to them.

Holds Talks With O Chin-u

SK0506091192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 4 June 92

[Text] Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the party Central Military Commission, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean

People's Army [KPA], met with Comrade Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who with his party paid a courtesy call on him on 4 June, and held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Yi Pong-won, general of the KPA, other general officers and military officers, and Zheng Yi, the PRC's ambassador to our country, attended the meeting.

Honored at 4 Jun Banquet

SK0506104792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 4 June 92

[Text] A banquet was arranged on 4 June in honor of Comrade Yang Baibing, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA], who is visiting our country.

Invited to the banquet were his delegation which included He Qijong, deputy chief of General Staff of the CPLA; Li Jinai, deputy director of the General Political Department; Zheng Yi, the PRC ambassador to our country; and members of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission.

Attending were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, member of the party Central Military Commission, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; Yi Pong-won, Cho Myong-nok, Kim Il-chol, and Chon Chae-son, generals of the KPA, and other generals and officers.

Comrade O Chin-u spoke at the banquet. Following his speech, Comrade Yang Baibing gave a speech.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

O Chin-u's Banquet Speech

SK0506104992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2215 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Speech by O Chin-u, DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces, at banquet for Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Communist Party of China Central Military Commission, in Pyongyang on 4 June—read by announcer]

[Text] At this place overflowing with feelings of amicability, I, first of all, warmly welcome once again on his visit to our country Comrade Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary general of the party Central Military Commission, and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA], and other Chinese comrades.

You are visiting our country at a time when our people and soldiers of the People's Army are waging a vigorous struggle to further strengthen the socialist fatherland's might and to firmly defend the nation by cherishing a great joy in having celebrated some time ago the 80th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song and the 50th birthday of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the greatest national holidays.

I firmly believe that the current visit of Comrades Yang Baibing and He Qizong to our country will encourage the struggle of our people and the officers and men of the People's Army and will contribute to further deepening the friendly ties between the DPRK and Chinese peoples and armies that are developing onto a new higher stage through the visit some time ago of esteemed Comrade Yang Shangkun to our country.

Our two countries' peoples and armies have an excellent tradition of friendship forged, consolidated, and developed in the course of a long-term bloody struggle.

The two peoples and two armies of the DPRK and China linked their destinies into one in the struggle to achieve the socialist cause against the imperialists, and they jointly advanced and jointly won victory.

The friendship and unity between the two peoples and two armies of the DPRK and China are indomitable friendship and unity which cannot be destroyed by any force.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will treasure in the future, too, the friendship with the fraternal Chinese people and army, and will make every effort to more highly display the vitality of the great DPRK-Chinese friendship.

Today the fraternal Chinese people and CPLA officers and men, under the correct leadership of the CPC with esteemed Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, are effecting a great success in continuously consolidating the aspects of the nation's stability and unity and in the struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to build a modernized national defense by maintaining one center and two basic points.

Our people and People's Army officers and men truly have rejoiced over all the successes won by the fraternal Chinese people and CPLA officers and men as their own successes, and sincerely wish them greater success in their socialist modernization construction and struggle to achieve the nation's reunification this year when they will mark the 14th CPC Congress.

Today our people and People's Army officers and men are firmly rallied behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and are waging a vigorous struggle to more highly display the superiority of the popular mass-centered socialism of our

own style by upholding the banner of the three revolutions. We are vigorously struggling to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification at an early date.

Although there are various types of obstacles in our people's struggle for national reunification, today's overall situation is changing more favorably for achieving the national reunification.

Our people and People's Army officers and men are filled with the firm determination to achieve national reunification in the 1990's without fail by smashing the vicious antireunification maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the fraternal Chinese people and CPLA officers and men for their active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the nation's socialist construction and national reunification.

I hope that Comrades Yang Baibing and He Qizong and other Chinese comrades will enjoy healthy, pleasant, and useful days while staying in our country.

I now propose a toast to the friendship and unity forged with blood between the two peoples and two armies of the DPRK and China; to the good health and longevity of esteemed Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng; to the good health and longevity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and longevity of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA; to the good health of esteemed Comrades Yang Baibing and He Qizong; and to the good health of Chinese comrades and other comrades present here.

Yang Baibing Banquet Speech

SK0506125692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2220 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Speech by Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Communist Party of China Central Military Commission, at Pyongyang banquet on 4 June—read by announcer]

[Text] We consider it a great joy to pay a goodwill visit to the DPRK with warm feelings toward the Korean people and People's Army comrades.

As soon as we entered your beautiful country, we were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean comrades.

A splendid banquet is being held this evening to welcome us, and Comrade O Chin-u gave a passionate speech. This fully reflects the warm feelings of the Korean party, government, people, and People's Army toward the Chinese party, government, people, and People's Liberation Army.

Representing all Chinese comrades present here, I express our sincere thanks to you for your warm welcome. Taking this opportunity, I extend warm greetings and lofty reverence from the Chinese people and officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] to the Korean people and all officers and men of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

The Korean people are great people. They are diligent, courageous, and sagacious. For scores of years in the past, the Korean people overcame repeated difficulties by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, their great leader, and the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. They built a new socialist Korea with independent politics, with a self-reliant economy, and with self-defense in national defense on the ruins of war.

Today the Korean people are constantly effecting new successes in many domains of socialist construction by upholding the banner of socialism.

The KPA is a courageous people's army and played a great role both in time of war and construction, making immortal achievements for the fatherland and people. For this, the KPA enjoys genuine love and lofty respect from the people.

As your close comrades-in-arms and comrades, we truly rejoice in your success and sincerely wish you greater success in carrying out your cause in the future.

From long ago, the Korean party and government offered a series of proposals and plans to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, and has made persistent efforts to realize them.

In recent years, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been constantly relaxed and stabilized. Great successes have been made in North-South high-level talks. We rejoice over this very much.

This not only entirely corresponds to the basic interests of all the Korean people but also is beneficial to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific area. We maintain that the Korean issue should be resolved by the Korean people themselves without interference from outside forces.

The Chinese people and the CPLA tenaciously support the Korean people's just struggle to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification. We sincerely wish the situation on the Korean peninsula to be continuously relaxed and the North-South relations to be constantly improved.

We firmly believe that the cause of Korea's reunification will be achieved without fail through the joint efforts of all Korean people.

China and the DPRK are close allies whose mountains and waters are linked to each other and who have

lips-and-teeth relations. The peoples and armies of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers who share destinies.

Over the course of a long revolutionary struggle, the peoples of the two countries forged a close revolutionary friendship with blood while supporting and helping each other and learning from each other. Constantly strengthening and developing the Chinese-DPRK friendship are of great significance in time of both war and construction and in resolving complex international problems. The Chinese peopie and the CPLA treasure the friendship between us and will make constant efforts to further strengthen and develop this friendship.

No matter what wind may blow in the world, the traditional Chinese-DPRK friendship will be constantly strengthened and developed through the care of our two countries' leaders and joint efforts of the two countries' peoples and armies.

I now propose a toast to the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples and two armies of China and the DPRK; to the prosperity and development of the DPRK; to the good health and longevity of Generalissimo Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of esteemed Marshal Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA; to the good health of Marshal O Chin-u; and to the good health of the Korean comrades-in-arms and comrades present here.

Premier Blames South for Stalled Peace Process

SK0406132292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, today sent a telephone message to Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, chief delegate of the South side's delegation.

The telephone message points out: By effectuating the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange and the joint denuclearization declaration, which will serve as a milestone for peace and the nation's peaceful reunification, both the North and the South made an excellent start in improving North-South relations and opening a new road toward peace and reunification.

At present, all fellow countrymen are anxiously looking forward to seeing the substantive fruition of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration, which were solemnly pledged before the people and declared to the world, with the implementation of this agreement and this declaration at an early date. However, regrettably, the recent North-South relations are going to return to the original point of distrust and confrontation, contrary to the agreement's basic spirit and to all fellow countrymen's aspirations.

Concerning the grave situation in which distrust is being increased, confrontation is being aggravated, and fellow countrymen are being disappointed even after a good agreement was provided thanks to the North's and South's joint efforts, I cannot but call your side to account.

First of all, I cannot consent to your side's open violation of the pledges made before the nation and your side's lack of showing the will for practice, which you should deservedly show as a party that signed the North-South agreement and the joint declaration with us and pledged their implementation.

As you know, according to the agreement on the formation and operation of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC], the meeting of the joint commission was to adopt documents of agreement and inspection regulations as annexed documents necessary for implementing the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. However, your side violated this important agreement and failed to bring forward even the draft of an annexed agreement up to now. Furthermore, your side frantically opposed the inclusion of inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in inspection regulations as an independent provision, and proposed challenge inspections, inspection of an equal number of facilities, and even the inspection of military bases, which were not stipulated in the agreement. Thus, your side built artificial obstacles to settling the problems. As a result of this, the deadline for discussion of the documents, which was supposed to be completed by the end of May, was not observed.

Your side's erroneous act, which unilaterally violates the agreements of both sides, was not only shown for the first time in the recent JNCC meeting but also even gravely shown before the seventh North-South high-level talks.

Three months after the effectuation of the North-South agreement, each subcommittee was supposed to prepare annexed agreements for implementation of the agreements and to form joint committees. However, your side evaded presenting drafts of annexed agreements even when the seventh talks were near at hand. As a result of this, only joint committees were formed without annexed agreements, which should have been prepared.

Therefore, although joint committees were formed between the North and the South, these committees failed to begin their operation because there were no annexed agreements to provide them with activities. Thus, these committees have been placed in an abnormal state.

This clearly shows that since last February, when the North-South agreements were effectuated, your side has been systematically violating details upon which both sides had agreed.

In reality your side, which did not fulfill the responsibility and duty that it ought to have and violated the agreements agreed upon by both sides, has nothing to say and is in a position to examine itself before the nation.

Nevertheless, recently your side began stirring up a new hornet's nest by raising a problem with our nuclear issue, which cannot even be a problem, thus intentionally moving to aggravate North-South relations.

I cannot understand at all why your side is creating a nuclear commotion by even dragging in the United States and Japan; is saying that your side will resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise; is saying that North-South dialogue will be reexamined; is even picking a quarrel on the private-level work to carry out the pan-national rally and to form the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students [Pomchonghagnyon]; and is openly saying that your side will not advance the work to fulfill the North-South agreements.

Moreover I cannot but be deeply worried over the fact that all of a sudden your side is doing nothing but saying wrong words and carrying out improper deeds under the pretext of our nuclear issue, at a time when the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] started inspection of our nuclear facilities.

In the sixth round of North-South high-level talks, when we proposed that the North and South jointly deal with Japan, which is creating the actual danger of arming itself with nuclear weapons, your side rejected this proposal. However when considering the fact that your side even dragged in Japan and conspired against us—your fellow countrymen—I cannot but ask whether your side truly has the intention to achieve the nation's denuclearization and the intention to achieve reconciliation based on the spirit of the agreements.

Your side should not be jealous of the smooth inspection of us by the IAEA and should not be displeased with the improvement of relations between us and the United States and between us and Japan.

Moreover, your side should not play a sinister political game to save the unstable situation in South Korea or to create a favorable condition for the forthcoming elections by delaying the implementation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization and by aggravating North-South relations to strain the country's situation.

If your side spreads rumors that the North-South JNCC meeting has been ruptured, even though it has not been ruptured, while aggravating North-South confrontation as now, and declares that no progress can be expected in the North-South agreement, we cannot but direct attention to the fact that even the prospect for exchanging visiting groups of old parents on 15 August, which will be the first gift to the nation as a result of the implementation of the agreements, may be gloomy.

Neither side has the right to violate details of the agreement, which was solemnly pledged before the nation. Your side must deeply bear in mind the fact that the North-South agreement and the joint declaration pledged before the nation are joint legal duties that must be absolutely respected and most thoroughly abided by, and your side must no longer avoid responsibility or move away from their implementation.

Your side should approach subcommittee meetings for the discussion of annexed agreement with a sincere attitude and attitude for true reconciliation, cooperation, and reunification and should accede to our side's proposal to hold the sixth meeting of the JNCC on 16 June.

According to the promise made before the nation, we will continue to be faithful and make every effort for the sincere implementation of the basic agreement and joint declaration.

I hope for an affirmative response from your side.

N-S Red Cross Delegates Discuss Family Visits

SK0506091792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0856 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Panmunjom June 5 (KCNA)—A contact of North-South Red Cross working delegates was held in camera in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today. Discussed at the contact were practical matters concerning the implementation of the agreement on simultaneously exchanging in Pyongyang and Seoul visiting groups of old parents of separated families and art troupes on the occasion of August 15 reached between the two sides at the seventh inter-Korean high level talks held in last May. According to the news briefing made by the head of our side on the contact, our side produced a draft agreement of our side on the exchange of visiting groups of old parents and art troupes, emphasizing that working delegates of the sides should realize in a smooth way the exchange of the visiting groups and art troupes under all circumstances to live up to the expectations of the separated families and relatives so that Red Cross officials of both sides may fulfil through this the heavy responsibility and commitment they have assumed.

Concretely specified in the draft agreement are the title of visiting groups, their composition, period and places of exchanging visits, etc. Our side stated that the fate of all dialogues may be jeopardized and the exchange of visiting groups of old parents and art troupes will become impossible in case the South Korean authorities carry into practice the anti-DPRK plot they have woven in collusion with the United States and Japan over the problem of nuclear inspection. Our side urged the South side to think twice and take an urgent step to let old man Yi In-mo, who is now undergoing all sorts of sufferings and misfortunes, come back home as early as possible as demanded by all fellow countrymen, the world people and Red Cross men. The South side, avoiding an answer to this, advanced a draft agreement on the exchange of visiting groups of old parents and art troupes at the contact. At the contact the sides confirmed common points and differences in provisions of their drafts. It was decided to have next working contact on June 12.

Envoy to Russia Blames South for DMZ Incident

SK0406163192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] A news briefing was held in our country's embassy in Russia on 2 June in connection with preposterous smear and slanderous commotion waged by the South Korean puppets against us. Present at the news briefing were reporters of newspapers, news agencies, and broadcast media in Russia and Moscow-based reporters of CIS-member nations.

At the news briefing, Son Song-pil, our country's ambassador to Russia, made a statement. He said that the South Korean puppets released a news report that on 22 May they captured alive two soldiers and missed one of the People's Army who had infiltrated by crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] in the central frontline. After this, they fired scores of bullets and shells at our side's civil police guard posts. Some time later, they released a news report saying that three soldiers of our People's Army were all killed after exchanging fire with the puppet army in an area 1 km south of the central MDL in the DMZ in the north of Chorwon County in South Korea's Kangwon Province. Thus, they committed a grave military provocation.

The ambassador continued: The South Korean puppets' raving remarks about infiltration and so forth are a preposterous concoction which has nothing to do with us. As is known to all, our People's Army is a revolutionary armed force for self-defense to defend our party, the socialist fatherland, and revolutionary gains. The South Korean puppets' fictitious propaganda is merely a provocation not related to the mission of the People's Army. Such an act is a premeditated and preplanned maneuver designed to strain the situation by inciting us.

At present, with the adoption and effectuation of the historic North-South agreement, the atmosphere of reconciliation, unity, and reunification is being enhanced within the nation. In particular, at a time when we are making persistent efforts to expedite the national reunification through sincere implementation of the North-South agreement, the South Korean puppets perpetrated such a smear and slanderous propaganda and military provocations. This is an act which absolutely should not be overlooked.

As was revealed, the South Korean authorities signed the North- South agreement, being unable to endure the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad. However, at a stage where they should practically implement it, they are adhering to undisguised delaying tactics.

The South Korean authorities' fictitious propaganda and military provocations were prompted by an insidious design to build new obstacles to implementing the agreement by further aggravating tension, using this as an opportunity, to incite the South Korean people's sense of distrust against us, to more cruelly repress the just struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification by slandering us, and to settle the leadership crisis.

Nevertheless this is nothing but a last-ditch fight by those who are facing danger. If the South Korean authorities carry out fabrications and work out schemes all the time, if they delay and stop the implementation of the North-South agreement, and if they move toward oppressing the people's movement to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, they will have to take full responsibility for all the grave consequences.

Next, the ambassador talked about the issue of Yi In-mo, former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. He said that one year has passed since the issue of returning Yi In-mo was raised but that the South Korean authorities have not sent him back to his hometown, where his family and relatives are, and continued:

The issue of returning Yi In-mo, former war correspondent of the KPA, is an issue which should have been resolved a long time ago. He is a prisoner of war. Returning a prisoner of war is a demand of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a demand of the Geneva Agreement on the treatment of prisoners of war. However, the South Korean authorities did not return Yi In-mo to our side when prisoners of war were exchanged after the war, but rather dragged him into prison.

The issue of returning old man Yi In-mo is a desperate and pending humanitarian issue. On the basis of not converting, he lived in prison for 34 years. Because of severe torture while in prison, his ribs and leg were broken, and recently he lost the use of both his arms and legs because of a cerebral hemorrhage. He is an old man of 75 years and has no one to take care of him.

The issue of returning old man Yi In-mo, who is a prisoner of war, to his hometown, where his loving wife and daughter and relatives are living, is an issue that cannot be delayed any longer. Nevertheless, on 7 May the South Korean authorities once again committed a violent act of forcibly taking old man Yi In-mo to the police station on the grounds that he tried to meet delegates of the North side participating in the seventh round of North-South high- level talks. This is a vicious criminal act running counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement, the Geneva Agreement on prisoners of war, and the ideal of humanitarianism and the Red Cross. South Korean authorities must unconditionally and quickly return old man Yi In-mo to his hometown.

The ambassador then answered questions from reporters.

South Korea

North, South Hold Red Cross Contact in Panmunjom

SK0506083092 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0510 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] North and South Korea held a working-level contact to discuss the exchange of visiting groups composed of old, separated family members and art troups

this morning in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom. At the contact both sides agreed to push ahead with the work of the exchanges as scheduled despite the recent cool atmosphere caused by the nuclear issue. Reporter Chong Chang-ho reports:

[Begin Chong Chang-ho recording] At today's contact the North and South sides shared the same view that despite Premier Yon Hyong- muk's telephone message yesterday—which said the South side's recent moves over the nuclear problem may cloud the prospect of exchanging groups of old, separated family members—the work should be carried out as scheduled without any precondition.

At today's contact, held one year and seven months after the eighth North-South Red Cross contact in November 1990, the North and South sides agreed on some problems, such as simultaneous exchange of visiting groups between Seoul and Pyongyang, but differed over the visiting period; the number of separated family members to be included in the lists of candidates; and the method of meeting, including the problems of visiting family members' houses and ancestral tombs. So, they agreed to hold a contact again on 12 June to continue discussing these problems.

In a keynote speech our side proposed that the visiting period be from 18 to 21 August, that separated family members spend time together throughout the visiting period, and that they be allowed to visit their relatives' houses and ancestral tombs in and near Seoul and Pyongyang.

Our side also proposed that the North and South exchange the lists of 200 candidates and that members of art troupes, reporters, and supporting personnel, if they are from separated families, be allowed to meet their separated family members. Our side proposed that North and South art troupes each give two performances of mainly songs and dance, that the performances do not provoke the other side, and that the North and South inform each other of the performance's program three days before the visit.

The North side proposed that the visiting period be from 25 to 28 August, that lists of 100 candidates from each side be exchanged first, that if the fate of these candidates' family members has not been confirmed a list of additional 30 candidates be exchanged, that the North and South art troupes perform four times each, and that the performances do not provoke the other side.

In particular, the North side insisted in excluding those with criminal records from the lists of visiting groups. The North side did not present detailed opinions on live coverage by television and radio of the art troupe performances or on how the visits should be conducted. [end recording]

New Envoy to IAEA on Use of Atomic Energy

SK0506014092 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 92 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim; from the "Figure in Focus" column]

[Text] The designation of former Science-Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo as ambassador to the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) yesterday testifies to the government's positive intention to expand cooperation for the peaceful use of atomic power.

Chong said during a press conference yesterday that South Korea is ready to extend technical assistance to other developing countries through international organizations including the IAEA.

He said that South Korea is one of the most successful countries among the 116 member countries of the IAEA in using atomic power for peaceful purposes. South Korea ranks ninth in terms of producing electricity by atomic power and third in terms of the ratio of electricity by atomic power to total electricity generated.

Dr. Chong will serve as ambassador in charge of cooperation in atomic power in the international community for one year.

"One of my foremost tasks will be to promote multilateral cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy through the IAEA," said Chong, 52.

He said that South Korea has made progress in developing its atomic power industry and accumulated experience in the use of isotopes. "Therefore, our country is ready to provide technical assistance to other countries."

Chong, one of the leading nuclear physicists in Korea, has served in the IAEA for a long time. He was governor and member of the International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group of the IAEA for four years from 1985 and president of its general conference for one year from 1989.

After graduating from Seoul National University, Chong won a doctorate degree in physics at Michigan State University in 1963. Since then, he served in major posts of institutes on nuclear engineering at home and the United States, including the Polytechnic Institute of New York.

He was a member of the Presidential Commission on Science and Technology and chairman of the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation before he was named science-technology minister in 1990.

As to the role of the IAEA, Chong said that the agency is increasingly playing bigger roles in the peaceful use of atomic energy and in the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"I will devote myself to serving for the peaceful use of atomic energy rather than in the IAEA activities for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons," said Chong.

Touching on North Korea's nuclear weapons development program, Chong said that the IAEA report on its "ad hoc" inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities to a meeting of its board of governors to open on June 15 will show how far Pyongyang is in its nuclear weapons development.

"At present, I agree with IAEA Director-General Hans Blix's assessment that the North is building large-scale nuclear reprocessing facilities," said Chong.

Calling attention to a lesson from the IAEA's failure to check the Iraqi nuclear weapons development program by "routine inspections," Chong asserted that the projected bilateral nuclear inspections by the South and North are more important than the IAEA inspection in preventing the North from going nuclear.

"If the North forgoes its nuclear weapons development program completely and commits itself to the solely peaceful use of atomic energy, I believe that our government is willing to extend technical assistance to the North for the development of a nuclear power industry," Chong said.

Recent global trends show that nuclear power energy is being reassessed as an alternative energy source for fossil fuels as increasing emissions of carbon dioxide is threatening the atmosphere, causing global warming by "greenhouse effect," he said.

In that respect, he added that the ongoing "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) will provide a turning point for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Government Not To Sign Earth Summit Treaties

SK0206040192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will not sign the climate change and biodiversity treaties at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), known as the Earth Summit, officials said Tuesday.

An inter-Korean prime ministers' contact was unlikely at the conference since North Korea was sending Deputy Premier Kang Hui-won instead of Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk to the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, the officials said.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik heads the South Korean delegation to the Earth Summit from June 3-14. Chong leaves Sunday for the conference, where leaders from more than 160 nations are expected.

A high-level policy meeting Monday decided that South Korea would not sign the treaties on climate change and biodiversity at the Rio conference, considering the immense effect the regulations from the treaties might have on Korea's economy, the officials said.

The United States and other industrial nations are opposing the treaties, claiming they will give developing countries too much influence over funding decisions.

The industrialized nations are against setting specific greenhouse gas reduction plans in the climate change treaty because of the expected economic repercussions from the reductions .

"Prime Minister Chong will sign the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 at the Rio conference, but he will not be signing the two treaties," Chong's aide said.

"The treaty on climate change stipulates that the greenhouse gas emission level be lowered and frozen at 1990 levels by the year 2000 and this would be difficult for us to accept. We have, therefore, decided not to sign it," he said.

The treaty on biodiversity would not affect South Korea directly, but the government decided to delay signing it since it would affect Southeast Asian nations from whom South Korea imports large quantities of wooden products every year.

The aide said there would be no inter-Korean prime ministerial meeting during the earth summit if Chong's counterpart from North Korea were not there.

"Yon's name was not on the list of North Korean delegates to the Rio conference, and Vice Premier Kang Hui-won was listed as the chief delegate," he said.

Government Plans Major Environmental Investment

SK0406104592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0948 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—The government will invest 100 billion won in the development of 120 crucial environmental technologies from this year through the end of 1997, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday.

The ministry said another 11.4 billion won would be spent on developing substitutes for ozone destroying chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) by the end of 1994.

According to the ministry's industrial policy, which is aimed at reflecting changing environmental demands, the government will endeavor to minimize the effects of earth-saving restrictions on Korean firms.

In answer to the Montreal protocol, which restricts the use of CFCs, freon and other harmful materials, the government set ceilings on permissible amounts by kind last January.

In preparation for the international convention on climate change, which proposes protection from carbon dioxide, methane and nitric oxide resulting from heavy petroleum and coal use, the government will form a task force this month to survey energy consumption and will implement a package of measures for technological development and investment in the second half of this year.

The convention aims at a 10-percent to 20-percent reduction in these pollutants by 2005.

With the effectuation May 5 of the Basel convention restricting the use and trade of harmful heavy metals, the trade and industry and environment ministries will jointly work out the necessary regulations. Joining the convention will be decided after the government studies the attitudes of the United States and Japan.

Industrial firms will have tax favors if they build waste disposal facilities or recycling factories. A law on the promotion of the recycling industry will be enacted this year.

Recycling committees will be established at 10 industrial organizations that specialize in such major industrial products as plastics, electronic household appliances, steel, automobiles and semiconductors.

For industrial firms that cannot operate waste disposal plants individually, the central government, in cooperation with local administrations, will help them gather in one area and jointly operate such facilities. Financial support will be given to those firms.

Waste disposal plants will be mandatory for all new large-sized industrial complexes, and existing complexes will be encouraged to have such facilities.

DLP Issues Platform, Basic Policies

SK0406031792 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES (SUPPLEMENT) in English 4 Jun 92 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is a party of the people heading for democracy, prosperity and national unification based on autonomy and self-esteem. As members of such a party, pledging to materialize the ideals of free democracy and free market economy, to increase the rights and interests of the people through steady reforms, to build a welfare society through the harmony of growth and equilibrium, and further to open a heroic era of the Korean people by advancing the reunification of the fatherland, we adopt the following as our PLATFORM and BASIC POLICIES.

Party Platform

1) We shall guarantee the freedom and rights of the people, establish a progressive and harmonized political culture through a broad political participation of the people, and realize a parliamentary democracy in which the National Assembly and the Cabinet will be responsible for the people.

2) We shall achieve a steady economic growth by strengthening the creativity and vitality of the people and realize a welfare economy for the whole nation to enjoy through balance and equilibrium.

3) We shall foster the virtue of helping each other based on moral principles and build a communal society where everyone can trust each other because justice and conscience rule over and law and order are respected.

4) We shall guarantee autonomy and equal opportunity in education and build an independent and creative national culture by encouraging the entire people to fully display their individuality and capacity.

5) We shall advance our peaceful national reunification by cultivating our national resources and manifesting our democratic capacity, and play a leading role in the international society through independent diplomatic efforts and positive exchanges and cooperation.

Basic Policies 1. TO MATERIALIZE A RESPONSIBLE POLITICS

We shall realize a responsible politics through the extension of the freedom and basic rights of the people and advancement of parliamentary democracy. 2. TO SET ROOTS FOR A MATURE POLITICAL CULTURE

We shall create a new political culture whereby to compete and compromise centering around policies, realize an administration to serve the people and develop the local autonomy so that democratic principles can be constitutionalized in all areas of the lives of the people. 3. TO CONSTRUCT AN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL NATION WITH STATE-OF-THE-ART SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

We shall achieve state-of-the-art industrial structure and triple the gross national product in the 1990s by encouraging the desire to invest in export and enterprises and vigorously promoting science and technology. 4. TO REALIZE ECONOMIC JUSTICE

We shall correct the disproportion existing between the social classes, regions and industries through a fair distribution of resources and the reformation of monetary, financial and tax systems, and enhance the public utility of national land, contributing to the balanced development of our economic society. 5. TO ESTABLISH A SOUND SOCIETY

By establishing law and order, we shall build a bright and clean society where the entire people will be able to live free from fear, banishing all social evils like violence, unlawfulness and corruption. 6. TO STEADILY REALIZE EDUCATIONAL REFORMATION

By dramatically increasing investment education, we shall steadily reform our educational environment and system, expand educational opportunities for the people and construct an educational atmosphere in which teachers are held in respect by society. 7. TO PROMOTE THE NATIONAL CULTURE AND ELEVATE THE STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S CULTURAL LIFE

Through the continuous progress of our traditional culture and the creative admission of foreign cultures, we shall promote an independent and proud national culture and assist the entire people to enjoy cultural life of a high standard. 8. TO PLAN A BALANCED DEVELOPMENT AMONG THE REGIONS

In order to meet the era of local autonomy, we shall positively induce private enterprises to transfer to or to be established in the provincial areas, and promote a balanced development among the regions and between

the urban and rural areas making the most of their regional characteristics. 9. TO MAXIMIZE THE USE OF NATIONAL LAND

We shall efficiently develop the national land by devising a reasonable land utilization system and maximize the use of land in order to advance the industrial development and lives of the people. 10. TO INCREASE SOCIAL WELFARE

We shall increase employment opportunities and expand the social security system including medical insurance, industrial accident insurance, national pension and public relief fund so that the entire people can lead comfortable lives.

[no point number 11 as published] 12. TO ESTABLISH COEXISTING AND MUTUALLY PROSPERING LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIP

We shall cultivate a sense of community where the workers and employers coexist side by side, positively guarantee the legal labor movements and establish a democratic and productive labor-management relationship so as to set up industrial peace. 13. TO UPBRING AND SUPPORT SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES

We shall help strengthen the technical development force and management capacity of small- and medium-sized businesses, and positively support the creation of new companies so that they will form the driving force of a sound national economy. 14. TO DRAMATICALLY INCREASE THE INCOMES OF FARMERS AND FISHERMEN

We shall foster the industrial competitiveness of agriculture, forestry and fisheries through the improvement of their structure, increase the incomes of farmers and fishermen through the stabilization of the prices of agricultural, livestock and fishery products as well as development of their income sources outside farming and fishing, and improve the living environment at farming and fishing villages to make them better places to live in. 15. TO PLAN FOR THE ELEVATION OF THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE WORKERS

We shall expand the basic rights of the workers, substantially increase their welfare through the extension of the employee share- holder system, and upgrade their economic and social position. 16. TO HELP THE YOUTHS GROW UP WITH DREAMS

We shall help our children and youths to grow up healthily both mentally and physically and cultivate progressive spirits, with which they will be able to play leading roles for national development in the future. 17. TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF WOMEN

We shall increase the opportunities for women to participate in politics, economy, society and all other areas, and improve various systems to uplift the status of women. 18. TO EXPAND THE SOCIAL FOUNDATION FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

We shall retain our beautiful custom of respecting the aged, handing it down to future generations, and expand systems and facilities for the welfare of the aged so that they can lead comfortable lives and engage in fruitful social activities. 19. TO INCREASE THE WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

We shall guarantee the social participation of the handicapped, assist them to lead independent lives through education and employment, and improve their environment. 20. TO CONSTRUCT A PLEASANT LIVING ENVIRONMENT

We shall thoroughly prevent all kinds of pollution resulting from industrialization and urbanization, and protect our natural environment so that the entire people can lead pleasant lives. 21. TO RESOLVE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

In order to ensure convenient and safe transportation, we shall improve the urban transportation networks focusing on subways and other mass transportation means and drastically increase the investments to resolve traffic problems among the regions. 22. TO SOLVE THE HOUSING PROBLEM

We shall stabilize the public housing, placing special emphasis on the construction of company houses as well as the small housing units and rental home for low-income families. 23. TO UNFOLD AN INDEPENDENT AND ACTIVE DIPLOMACY

Based on our traditional friendly relations with allies in the free world, we shall unfold an independent and active diplomacy with all nations in the world in order to consolidate our position as a leader of the international society and further protect the rights and interests of our compatriots residing abroad. 24. TO ESTABLISH A FIRM NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

We shall future reinforce our national security by advancing our self-reliant defense force and continuously strengthening our security-conscious diplomacy. 25. TO ADVANCE THE REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND BY REALIZING A COMMUNITY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

We shall actively pursue inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation with a view to restoring the homogeneity and confidence of a single nation, and promote a unification policy based on national accord through consultations on political and military problems, thereby accomplishing the territorial reunification at an early date through autonomous, democratic and peaceful means.

Burma

Political Detainees Released by SLORC 2 Jun

BK0206142992 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] U Khin Maung Thein and U Tha Saing from the National League for Democracy, against whom action was taken in April 1991 and who were serving their sentences, have been released today from the Insein Central Jail in accordance with the Declaration No. 11/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC].

A total of 15 men and one woman were also released from Insein Central Jail today in accordance with SLORC's Declaration No. 11/92.

Similarly, U Zaw Pe Win was also released today from Thayetmyo Jail in accordance with SLORC's Declaration No. 11/92. He had served as a Central Executive Committee member with the Burma United Democratic Party. Action had been taken against him in March 1990 in accordance with the existing laws and he was serving his sentence at Thayetmyo Jail.

Responsible officials from the Directorate of the Defense Services Intelligence visited the Insein Central Jail this afternoon and met with those who were to be released and read out to them SLORC's Declaration No. 11/92 issued on 24 April and the order of the home affairs minister regarding the reduction of jail terms imposed.

Those to be released were then permitted to meet with their families and were later released.

14 Released 4 Jun

BK0406140892 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] U Myint Kyi and U Thaung Myint from the National League for Democracy, against whom action was taken in April 1991 and who were serving their sentences, have been released today from the Insein Central Jail in accordance with the Declaration No. 11/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC].

Similarly, 14 men, against whom action was taken in accordance with the existing laws and who were serving their sentences, were also released from Insein Central Jail in accordance with SLORC's Declaration No. 11/92.

Responsible officials from the Directorate of the Defense Services Intelligence visited the Insein Central Jail this afternoon and met with those who were to be released and read out to them SLORC's Declaration No. 11/92 issued on 24 April and the order of the home affairs minister regarding the reduction of jail terms imposed.

Those to be released were then permitted to meet with their families and were later released.

54 ABSDF Youths Surrender at Lweje, Muse

BK0306151992 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Fifty-five youths, who belonged to the Northern ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] terrorist insurgent organization and were detained at the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] terrorist insurgent organization's (Pajawng) camp, escaped from detention on the evening of 21 May and travelled to Momauk Township via a route through the country on the other side.

During the trip, Aung Kyaw Myint of Dawbon Township from that group succumbed to the injuries he received when he was tortured by the terrorist insurgents.

It is learned that the remaining 54 youths surrendered at Lweje garrison in Momauk Township and Muse garrison on 26 May.

Two Kachin Insurgents Surrender 22 May

BK0206072892 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0430 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Terrorist insurgents, who realized their acts of terrorism and destruction are not beneficial to the nation and the people, have been giving up their policy of armed struggle and surrendering along with assorted arms and ammunition.

Privates Lan Aung and Brang Tut from the the 3d Company of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] 1st Battalion in the Northern Military Command surrendered with one M-21 assault rifle, one M-22 assault rifle, 30 rounds of ammunition, one mine, and hand grenade at Bhamo garrison on 22 May.

The two who returned to the legal fold were welcomed warmly by responsible authorities at the garrison.

Cambodia

KR Attack Kulen, Sangkum Thmei Districts

BK0406142992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Defense Ministry spokesman press communique—read by announcer]

[Text] Kompong Thom Province: On 1 June forces of the Khmer Rouge [KR] faction from Division 616 brought their artillery pieces to a point on coordinates 37/92 and, on 3 June, fired 10 shells into Phum Sre on 45/95 and Phum O Kroch on 39/94.

Preah Vihear Province: At 0900 on 3 June forces of the Khmer Rouge faction from Division 616 fired 15 artillery shells on the seat of Kulen District, causing injuries among five inhabitants. From 1400 to 1900 the same day the Khmer Rouge fired 19 other shells on Phum Kulen in the seat of Kulen District, setting a number of houses on

fire. There were no casualties, as the inhabitants had already evacuated the village. Barrages of one, two, or three shells per hour continue to be fired on the seat of Kulen District. Since 0500 this morning, 4 June, from 150 to 200 Khmer Rouge soldiers have continued to attack and besiege the seats of Kulen and Sangklum Thmei Districts. More than 6,000 inhabitants have fled their houses for the surrounding forest, leaving behind property and cattle. Some women have delivered their babies in the woods, and they are suffering badly due to the rain and hunger.

Siem Reap Province: In the morning of 4 June forces of the Khmer Rouge faction fired artillery shells on Puok and Angkor Chum Districts and on Ta Siem in Svay Leu District as their ground troops simulataneously assaulted these localities, pressuring our forces into abandoning Ta Siem. The Khmer Rouge are sending in additional troops and munitions in a bid to attack and seize all three districts.

Tighten Grip on Northern City

BK0406142892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 4 (AFP)—Fighting that has pitted Cambodian Government troops against Khmer Rouge forces in the northern region of Phnom Kulen since the weekend flared up again Thursday, a U.N. general confirmed.

"The Khmer Rouge tightened the noose around the city, from which its inhabitants have fled," said General Michel Loridon, second-in-command of United Nations forces stationed here, at a press conference.

"There is nobody else there other than the government forces and a group of observers from the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)," Loridon said.

The UNTAC detachment consists of five officers and a communications specialist.

"I don't think they will be exposed (to the fighting), but anything can happen," the U.N. general commented, adding that he hoped "the Khmer Rouge do not make the mistake of shooting at them, or taking the city."

Loridon said he had reports of losses from the government troops, but failed to provide numbers.

UNTAC Troops Said Wounded in KR Attacks

BK0406070392 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 4 June (SPK)—The Khmer Rouge's [KR] recent attacks against a cantonment site of the government troops set up by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] in the northern province of Preah Vihear killed or wounded many civilians among displaced persons and destroyed a significant quantity of materiel, a military source said, adding without elaboration that "there were also blue-bereted troops among the injured."

Under the command of Ta Mok [a notorious Khmer Rouge leader], the report continued, 250 Khmer Rouge soldiers from Divisions 616, 612, and 719 and from Front 1001 on 30 and 31 May attacked a government position in Srayang Commune, Kulen District. A day later they fired many hundreds of shells on the district townships of Kulen and Sangkum Thmei.

The government forces, which the Ministry of National Defense had ordered to stop all military activities within the framework of preparations for troop regroupment and demobilization in keeping with the Paris accord, incurred heavy losses in the onslaughts: four government troops were killed and eight wounded, 95 guns seized, and 22 tonnes of rice burned out by the attackers.

In addition, more than 4,000 inhabitants fled from their villages. Six villagers were killed and nine wounded while 22 houses were destroyed.

Another source from Kompong Thom Province said the Khmer Rouge elements from Division 616 on 28 May raided Krabau area in Stoung District, bringing along with them 120 cattle. On the same day, those Khmer Rouge forces shipped a quantity of artillery shells toward National Route 12.

SRV Battalion Said Sent to Koh Kong 29 May

BK0506022292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Excerpt] On 29 May, the Vietnamese 9th Military Region deployed via fishing boats a battalion of the Vietnamese aggressor troops to Sre Ambel District in Koh Kong Province. When they arrived at the Cambodian-Vietnamese maritime border, those Vietnamese invading soldiers reportedly disguised themselves by wearing the Phnom Penh faction's military uniforms. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge Rejects Plan To Verify SRV Troops

BK0406142092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 4 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge rejected a United Nations proposal Thursday to form joint teams to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a top U.N. military officer here announced.

The three other Cambodian factions agreed to the proposal, said French General Michel Loridon, second in command of U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodian (UNTAC) troops.

Under the UNTAC plan, all four factions would send officers to join a U.N. investigation team as a means of validating its findings, Loridon told reporters.

The Khmer Rouge was the strongest of three guerrilla factions fighting the Phnom Penh government for 13 years until the government and the resistance approved a U.N.-drafted peace accord in Paris in October.

They are blocking implementation of the agreement because they dispute Hanoi's claim to have withdrawn all troops from Cambodia in September 1989, a decade after Vietnam invaded to oust the Khmer Rouge and install a sympathetic government in Phnom Penh.

They demand that the United Nations verify the withdrawal.

Under the Paris peace agreement, all the factions must provide any information on the presence of foreign troops, but the Khmer Rouge insist that this is the responsibility of the Vietnamese Government.

Vietnam reaffirmed to UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi on Thursday that it had withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia in September 1989.

"From midday today, UNTAC is ready to send investigation teams very quickly to all regions of Cambodia," Loridon said.

Khmer Rouge Outlines Peace Proposals

BK0506023992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jun 92

[News analysis: "You Can Judge Who Respects the Paris Accord and Who Does Not"]

[Text] Time and time again we have reaffirmed our stance on implementation of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord. Before the existence of the agreement, we painstakingly joined hands with the Cambodian people in and outside the country and the peace-and justice-loving countries the world over to achieve the Paris 23 October 1991 accord. And after the signing of the accord, we have earnestly demanded that all respect and execute the Paris accord in keeping with the real significance of its terms and in an orderly manner, and we have put forward the following proposals:

1. The complete withdrawal from Cambodia of all categories of the Vietnamese aggressor forces, munitions, and ammunition and their non-return to the country must be verified according to Article 8 of the accord and Article 6 in Annex 2. Concrete implementation requires that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] unambiguously complete the deployment of UN observers and peacekeepers together with the four Cambodian parties at different points along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border according to a definitely scheduled timeframe.

2. Vietnam must present a detailed report on its military strength, a detailed list of its armaments and ammunition, and its detailed plans on withdrawing its troops from Cambodia, including the old and new plans, and the border points and timeframes by which the Vietnamese forces will withdraw from Cambodia according to Paragraph 1, Article 6, Annex 2 of the Paris accord.

3. The Supreme National Council [SNC] is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia in which, throughout the transitional period, the sovereignty, independence, and unity of Cambodia is embodied, according to Chapter 3 of the Paris accord.

4. The SNC and UNTAC are entitled to hold discussions on the application of the Paris accord according to the principle of consensus, and in particular, they should discuss arrangements for administration of the five ministries.

5. The regroupment and demobilization of the four Cambodian parties' armies by 70 percent in the beginning to 100 percent in the end must be organized.

We hold that the essence of the five aforesaid points is the key to comprehensively enforcing the military and civilian aspects of the Paris accord.

Should all seriously abide by the gist of the five points, then other issues could be resolved automatically. But the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices have been striving to alter the real substance of the Paris accord, turning the accord into a different agreement by:

1. Opposing verification of the withdrawal from Cambodia of the Vietnamese and preserving the Vietnamese forces' presence in the country, but only controlling Cambodians; and

2. Keeping intact the regime the Vietnamese have installed in Phnom Penh since 1979 to further administer all affairs in Cambodia through so-called Honorary Chairman Heng Samrin, acting President Chea Sim, Prime Minister Hun Sen, and so on. It is those individuals the Vietnamese aggressors have shored up to run Cambodia since 1979. As for the SNC, it is completely powerless.

That being the case, we wish to ask whether we, in the past, were wrong or right to demand verification of withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors in conformity with the Paris accord. Can we be accused of not abiding by the accord merely because we asked the SNC to play its role as the only source of authority in Cambodia? Can the five aforementioned proposals be a blanket political solution to the Cambodian problem? What is wrong and what is right? Are the interpretations invented by the Vietnamese and their cronies in line with the Paris accord? And will this help to settle the Cambodian problem?

All in all, these are the essential issues for judging who respects the Paris accord and who does not.

Sihanouk Appeals for End to Insecurity, Conflict

BK0406135592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Prince Norodom Sihanouk's 3 June "message to his compatriots who have created insecurity in certain regions of Cambodia"—read by announcer]

[Text] Compatriots: For more than two decades our people have suffered untold miseries. No other people in the world have suffered so much and for so long as ours have. I beseech those compatriots who are responsible for the state of insecurity, the acts of banditry or terrorism, and the small-scale warfare in some regions of Cambodia to show compassion for our nation and immediately cease all the above malevolent deeds and human rights violations.

You, compatriots, have all claimed to be the offspring of the Angkorian Khmers. If Angkor was an era of great glory, fame, and prosperity in our Cambodian history it was because our entire Khmer nation of that era was firmly united and greatly patriotic, did not commit actions that would cause grief and hardship to the people, and spent their time mostly on national construction, working hard to produce a great civilization, development, glory, and power for Cambodia.

I implore you, compatriots, to completely give up the use of arms and violence, and to scrupulously respect the lives, property, freedoms, rights, and sovereignty of our beloved people, primarily the people in the countryside and remote localities. At the present time, our beloved countrymen in some areas of Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Siem Reap Provinces are suffering from small-scale warfare provoked by certain groups of armed compatriots. The suffering and devastation being experienced by our poor countrymen have seriously aggravated the overall situation in our country. Cambodia has recently obtained peace in principle, but it is still experiencing a very difficult time. It is regrettable that the newly obtained peace in Cambodia is being more and more seriously threatened and, on occasions, violated.

Dear compatriots, once again I appeal to you in earnest to help me bring real and lasting peace, security, happiness, and prosperity to our people, as is desired. I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Phnom Penh, 3 June 1992
Signed—Norodom Sihanouk

Peace Process Blocked; SNC To Meet 10 Jun

BK0506120492 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 5 (AFP)—The Cambodian peace process remained blocked at talks Friday despite a personal appeal by the U.N. secretary general, as the Khmers Rouge repeated demands that the world body verify the departure of Vietnamese troops Hanoi insists were pulled out in 1989.

"There are no indications of any movement," said the head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), Yasushi Akashi, at the end of the crucial talks on the future of Cambodia's peace process.

The 12 members of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) had held the talks in the hope of getting the process, currently stalled by the Khmer Rouge, back on track.

The Khmer Rouge at the meeting continued to maintain that the United Nations must verify the Vietnamese troops departure before the radical Marxist group adopted the measures demanded by UNTAC to start the second phase of the U.N. plan for Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge deny Hanoi's claim that all Vietnamese troops were pulled out in September 1989, 11 years after the Vietnamese invasion that overthrew a Khmer Rouge government blamed for the deaths of more than one million people.

SNC chairman Prince Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge had asked for a referendum on the question of the Vietnamese presence.

The prince said that according to Akashi the new demand for a referendum did not "conform to the letter and spirit" of the peace accords and that the Phnom Penh government had rejected it.

Sihanoak said he had asked the Khmer Rouge to soften their position on the issue at a meeting Thursday. Khieu Samphan, the nominal Khmer Rouge leader, rejected the request, the prince said. "Today we are confronted by a great difficulty in the pursuit of the application of the peace accord," said Sihanouk.

Sihanouk said that in his unsuccessful attempt he had told Khieu Samphan that "it is time to put an end to the suffering" of the Cambodian people.

Akashi revealed that U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali had written to both Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to let them know of "his great preoccupation over the issue.

Akashi stressed that the United Nations took "very seriously" the problem of verification of the retreat of Vietnamese troops.

He however warned against what he called demagoguery in confusing the presence of Vietnamese civilians and troops.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three guerrilla forces that fought the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh, say that Vietnamese troops have seeped back into Cambodia in recent years.

Akashi said a new meeting of the SNC would be held Wednesday to try anew to break the impasse.

The SNC, which represents the four factions of Cambodia's civil war, had tried to reach agreement so the peace process can continue and its second phase begin on schedule June 13.

During the second phase of the U.N.-sponsored peace plan signed by the four factions in Paris in October, "at least 70 percent" of their 200,000 soldiers are to be disarmed and demobilised.

The SNC meeting was attended by Akashi, from Japan, and his military deputy, Australian General John Sanderson.

The ambassadors of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—are also attending.

Hor Namhong, Japan's Envoy Sign Diplomatic Note

BK0406041792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] On the morning of 1 June, His Excellency [H.E.] Hor Namhong, foreign minister, member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], and coordinator of Japan's aid to Cambodia, and H.E. Yukio Imagawa, Japanese ambassador to Cambodia, signed an diplomatic note on the dispatch of Japanese volunteer youths (UOCV) to participate in the promotion of Cambodia's socioeconomic development.

On behalf of the Japanese Government and people, H.E. Imagawa expressed his pleasure with Japan's participation in the program and voiced his confidence over the note signing and exchange today, saying it is evidence of the consolidation and expansion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

In his reply, H.E. Hor Namhong expressed his pleasure and deep gratitude to the Japanese Government for its assistance in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and efforts in the restoration and reconstruction of Cambodia. He voiced his firm belief that the note constituted a new step in strengthening and developing their friendship and cooperation.

Present at the signing ceremony were Sek Setha, deputy foreign minister, and Ou Orhat, deputy planning minister, as well as many Cambodian officials and diplomatic staff from the Japanese Embassy.

Sihanouk Receives Amnesty International Team

BK0406032092 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, granted an audience to a delegation of Amnesty International led by (Harold Dahl) at Khemarin Palace on the morning of 2 June. The prince was very pleased to welcome the delegation, and the discussion was centered on a number of important issues and the general situation in Cambodia, especially the human rights problem.

Sihanouk Accepts Credentials From Cuban Envoy

BK0406065992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] On the morning of 3 June at Khemarin Palace, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, received the credentials of His Excellency [H.E.] (Guzman Perez Gonzalez), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Cambodia. H.E. Hor Namhong, member of the SNC and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, was also present.

HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk was very pleased with the presence of H.E. (Guzman Perez Gonzalez) in Cambodia and highly valued the latter's mission as a contribution to binding and expanding the relations between the two peoples and countries. He thanked the Cuban Government and people for their support and for having promoted the relations of friendship and solidarity with the Cambodian people. The prince pointed out that on behalf of the SNC, he would strive to create favorable conditions for making the Cuban envoy's mission in Cambodia successful.

H.E. (Guzman Perez Gonzalez) profoundly thanked the prince for having granted him the august audience, saying he would strive to do his utmost to carry out his task for promoting the relations of friendship and for the sake of the two peoples' interests.

Indonesia

Suharto Calls for Simplifying Business Licences

BK0306105092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0947 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Jakarta, Jun 3 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has called on government officials to further simplify and abbreviate the process for granting licences to businessmen in order to sharpen Indonesia's competitive edge in the world market, particularly among ASEAN countries.

The granting of licences is still a slow process, so the president had asked government officials to shorten it, Minister of Administrative Reforms Sarwono Kusumaatmaja told the press, after a meeting with President Suharto here Wednesday.

He cited the example of the procedure for granting an IMB licence (licence to construct buildings) which still

take some 40 to 50 days. In other ASEAN countries it only takes businessmen one to three days to gain such a licence, he said.

The government is going to make an effort to simplify the licensing procedure so that businessmen can get the IMB within seven days at the most, he stressed.

According to him, a simple procedure for granting licences to businessmen is a must to enable Indonesia to compete with other countries, particularly those of ASEAN, which will gradually over the next 15 years set up a free trade zone.

He said that the government will also streamline any regulations that still cause the process of granting licences to be protracted.

Believe me, if we stick to the old-fashioned bureaucratic system, we will lag behind other countries. We will see our country becoming a market for the other ASEAN countries' products, whereas our products will not be able to compete, he pointed out.

Meanwhile, North Sumatera governor Raja Inal Siregar reported to President Suharto about a number of projects worth 300,000 billion rupiahs (US$ 150 million) scheduled to be dedicated by the president on Thursday.

The projects to be inaugurated by the president include irrigation projects, a project supplying electricity to 547 villages, and roads and building works.

Political Campaign Labelled 'Frivolous'

BK0406154892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By Bhimanto Suwastoyo]

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (AFP)—Indonesia entered a five-day cooling off period Thursday, following more than three weeks of electoral campaigning that some have criticised for being too frivolous and lacking political clout.

"The progress achieved this time is very little ... the campaign has mostly been used as an arena for mere festivities. This is wrong," said Lieutenant General Harsudiono Hartas, head of the military's Socio-Political Department.

"A large part of the society, including the president, have now already pronounced the verdict that the campaign (system) should be modified," Hartas said in an interview published by the armed forces' daily ANGKATAN BERSENJATA here Thursday.

The Indonesian military plays a decisive role in the country's politics, being directly allotted 100 of the 500 parliamentary seats—although military personnel are barred from voting in elections.

Hartas was referring to the many recent complaints aired by officials, academics, party executives and the general public, that the campaign was not politically educative and tended to focus on mere entertainment.

Although the 25-day campaign period which ended Wednesday was the most rigidly regulated compared to those in the past, the rules went mostly unheeded.

The parties largely disregarded regulations that outlawed insulting government officials, the government and other parties and religions, and prohibited references to individuals and motorized campaign rallies.

Chaotic motorcades, with millions of party supporters packing everything from motorcycles to large container trucks, caused major disruptions to traffic in many Indonesian cities.

Authorities said over 20 people died in campaign-related accidents and police cited public complaints of extortion and violence during those motorized rallies.

Indonesian President Suharto last week said the campaign had lacked "quality," while Home Affairs Minister Rudini, who also chairs the national election board, said it was "not very effective, there are more negative (aspects) to it."

Summing up the opinions of many, a member of the ruling Golkar party's executive, Suhardiman, was quoted by the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY Thursday as saying most people at campaign rallies were more interested in the entertainment on offer rather than political content.

Rudini said Monday that the president had instructed officials to begin dicussions aimed at finding a more suitable mode of campaigning in the future.

Many, including Rudini, were favoring smaller-scale, indoor political debates involving a selected audience. The system was even proof-tested on the last three days of the campaigning here.

Others, including opposition Democratic Party of Indonesia (PDI) executives, have said the people's direct contact with politics should not be limited to the five-yearly campaign and called on the government to allow more political activity outside the election period.

The government should allow all parties access to grass root support, they added.

Although parties are banned from operating below the sub-district level, observers point out that Golkar has access to village level through the government's bureaucracy.

Commander Says Rebel Leader Harmless, Powerless

BK0406093592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0852 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Dili (East Timor), June 04 (OANA/ANTARA)—Chief of Military Operational Command (Pangkolakops) in East Timor Brig. Gen. [Brigadier-General] Theo Syafei has said that Xamana Gusmao is no

longer powerful, describing him as toothless and mere symbolic leader of the Fretilin trouble maker group (GPK).

Fretilin followers need Xamana Gusmao as a mere symbol for their struggle and hope that he would continue to hide in the forests, Syafei told reporters after handing over 170 young buffalos to the people of East Timor here on Wednesday.

The young buffalos were donated by the people of South Sulawesi.

He said that Xamana had for several times expressed the desire to surrender to the military but other GPK members had prevented him.

The Pangkolakops chief said that Xamana Gusmao's desire to surrender was disclosed by Fretilin members who had been arrested.

The crippled troops said that their commander (Xamana Gusmao) was now really a toothless leader as the Fretilin trouble makers' movement in the forests was no longer under his command.

Syafei said that Fretilin needed Xamana to act as symbol and to perpetuate the idea that they are still a strong anti-integration organisation.

Syafei added that they are no longer a force to be reckoned with by the Indonesian armed forces (ABRI).

ABRI's strike force which consists of six battalions will gradually be reduced, he added.

The one star general said that Pangkolakops would evaluate the situation of field operations in East Timor in August to decide how many units of strikers are still needed.

He estimated that two to four battalions of the elite strikers would be pulled out of East Timor while the six battalions of the territorial operations unit would remain.

Philippines

ASEAN Asked To Allow Burma To Attend Meeting

HK0506071592 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Jun 92 p 12

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] The Philippines will seek the approval of the rest of ASEAN to invite Myanmar's [Burma's] Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw to attend the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Manila next month, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Pablo Suarez told BUSINESS WORLD yesterday.

"We will consult with the rest of ASEAN. We would like Myanmar (formerly Burma) to attend. The SLORC (State Law and Other Restoration Council) has given indications of softening ever since (former chairman) Saw Maung stepped down. We would like to encourage them along this path," Mr. Suarez said as he emerged from consultations with Philippine envoy to Yangon [Rangoon] Rosalinda Tirona.

Ms. Tirona said that extending such an invitation to the Burmese foreign minister "would be in keeping with ASEAN's policy of 'constructive engagement' with regard to Myanmar."

"It could also be considered as a visit reciprocating the one made by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to Yangon. He was the first foreign minister of ASEAN to be allowed to visit there," Ms. Tirona pointed out, describing the Philippines as "ASEAN's point man for Myanmar."

Shortly after Than Shwe assumed chairmanship of SLORC, he gave in to President Aquino's plea that detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi be allowed to meet her family. "Now the SLORC has gone further. It has allowed Aung San freedom of speech. They can now air and publish her statements without censorship," Ms. Tirona said.

She said that Myanmar viewed the Philippines as an honest, well-intentioned broker. "They feel that we don't have any vested interests at stake," the Philippine envoy said.

The Philippines was also instrumental in reestablishing ties between ASEAN and Vietnam. Along with Laos, the latter has been invited to the ASEAN ministerial meet as well.

Marine Products Exports to Taiwan To Resume

HK0506063192 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Jun 92 p 2

[By Mary Jane O. Llanes]

[Text] Taiwan has lifted its ban on the entry of local marine products after it decided to strike the Philippines off its list of cholera-infested areas.

The decision by the Taiwanese Government to lift its long-standing embargo on major aquaculture and fishing products was relayed to the Department of Trade and Industry by Ambassador Tan-Jen Liu of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Philippines (TECO).

The lifting has effectively opened the doors for the Philippines to export marine products to Taiwan in fresh, chilled or frozen form.

"The recent decision by the Taiwanese Government to lift the ban on Philippine marine products offers attractive export opportunities in the immediate term," Trade and Industry Undersecretary Tomas I. Alcantara said adding that "on the long-term basis, the opening up of this market likewise offers new investment opportunities not only for Filipinos but Taiwanese investors as well."

He also noted that "more than just an immediate export potential, the lifting of the ban opens a wide array of opportunities for Taiwanese investments in the Philippines. From fishing to aquaculture, Taiwanese investors

could find opportunities in the Philippines with not only Taiwan as the main target."

He mentioned as eel, sea bass, tilapia culture as possible areas where Taiwanese investors can venture here with Japan and the United States as target markets.

On the Philippines' side, Taiwan could be an attractive market for marine products such as milkfish fries (for live bait), sea bass (cultured), skipjack, tuna, sole, oysters, mussels, abalone and clams.

Last year, the Philippines export to Taiwan was limited only to ornamental fish and live lapulapu amounting to $989,524. The amount accounted for a mere 0.28% of Philippine exports of fresh marine products.

Records would show that principal markets of the Philippines for these products are Japan ($238.8 million), United States ($74.7 million) and Hong Kong ($11.3 million). Total Philippine exports of fresh marine products in 1991 amounted to $351.3 million representing a 20% increase from the $293 million registered in 1990.

In assessing the potential of the Taiwanese market, Mr. Alcantara said it can be compared to Hong Kong on the basis of market trait similarities, particularly its culinary tastes.

On the basis of assumption, trade officials said the Taiwanese market could easily have a potential of at least $11 million or a ten fold increase over the 1991 level when the selective ban was still in place.

Philippine exports of marine products to Hong Kong in 1991 consisted of frozen crabs ($2 million), frozen and dried cuttle fish ($1.8 million), sea cucumber ($1.7 million), shrimps and prawns ($0.867 million) and frozen lobsters ($.0810 million).

At the same time, Mr. Alcantara emphasized the need for the Department of Agriculture (DA), in line with the development, to adjust its policies on the entry of imported fries here.

He said foreign investors in the recent past were forced to abandon the Philippines in favor of other countries in the region "in view of the policies that have inhibited the free entry of fries or seedlings that will be used by aquaculture ventures."

Just recently, the DA felt the need to study the issue adding that in the near future it would have to adjust policies as well as stringent procedures to address the present difficulties currently being encountered by existing and future enterprises engaged in aquaculture ventures.

"The opportunities are there for the Philippines to take advantage of. This area presents attractive potentials and the Philippines has to play its cards carefully and correctly. Through harmonized and supportive policies, the DA can ensure that this sector can contribute immensely to the country's drive towards higher levels of investments and exports," he added.

Santiago Ahead in Count; Ramos Over Cojuangco

HK0506050992 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats presidential candidate Fidel V. Ramos has overtaken National People's Coalition candidate Eduardo Danding Cojuangco for second place in the latest Congress tabulation. Miriam Defensor Santiago and Senator Joseph Estrada are still leading as of last night. The Congress joint committee has finished counting the certificates of canvass from the provinces of Iloilo, Leyte, Tarlac, Masbate, and Pampanga.

Military Thwarts Planned Attack on Ramos' Home

HK0506085792 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By Rowena Papasin—italicized passages in English]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff, said authorities are taking steps to thwart any attempt on the life of former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Abadia gave this assurance after authorities allegedly frustrated an attempted *commando attack* on Ramos' home in Alabang at around 0200 this morning. Ramos' camp heard of the plot and immediately contacted the military assigned to the area. The attackers reportedly called off their plan after learning that the authorities were on to them.

Abadia admitted that the military has received several intelligence reports on plans to assassinate Ramos; but the reports were unconfirmed. Nonetheless, the military now is taking steps to avert any of these attempts.

In line with this, Press Secretary Horacio Paredes said that the present administration believes that Ramos, when formally proclaimed as the new president of the country, would still serve as *a stabilizing influence on the military* contrary to popular opinion. Several speculations have been going around that Ramos' administration would further divide the military, but Paredes dismissed these speculations and reiterated that the rightist rebels no longer have the capability to launch a massive destabilization attempt, which would prevent the proclamation of the country's new president and vice president.

Ramos, Family Sleep Despite Plot

HK0506100092 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By Andy Verde—italicized passages in English]

[Text] Fidel Ramos, Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats presidential candidate and former defense secretary, slept on the reported plot to assassinate him last night. He did not even ask for additional security for him and his family. Ramos stated this in an interview with reporters this morning at the Manila Hotel. He did not deny that his family prepared for the

attempt but reiterated he just slept on it because he is scheduled to meet Lea Salonga [lead actress in Miss Saigon play] today:

[Begin Ramos recording] *I was alerted by some of our security staff to be prepared for something untoward happening; meaning, a possible hit for me or on my home. So, we alerted the children about it.* They prepared for it. Our life is not all the time like this, *but they are used to this kind of thing, believe me.* [end recording]

Editorial on Cardinal Sin's Actions Toward Ramos

HK0506064892 Quezon City MALAYA in English 7 Jun 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Sinverguenza"]

[Text] It was utterly dismaying to see that photograph of Jaime Cardinal Sin with an arm draped around Fidel Ramos and then read his drooling comments on the MCQC [Media Citizen's Quick Count] front-runner. The man's opportunism and mental dishonesty, considering he is not just a man of the cloth but a prince of the church, are simply mind-boggling.

Sin was quoted by one newspaper as saying that he never urged the voters, in that homily where he asked them to reject all the candidates with links to martial law, not to vote for Ramos. Of course he never said it in so many words, but it is the depth of mental dishonesty to affirm now that it was not what he meant. The reports say Ramos went to call on Sin at the latter's invitation. This was unfortunate. If Ramos believes he is the nation's president-elect, he should have told Sin that if he wanted to see him he could always come to his home or office. Why a self-proclaimed president-elect should go crawling to the home of a detractor, be he a cardinal or whatever, who had savaged him just because the latter has wagged his finger is incomprehensible. It diminishes him and diminishes the presidency that he seeks to occupy.

Since the elections, Sin has been eating crow in the light of the performance of Ramos and Imelda Marcos and Eduardo Cojuangco, two others he had traduced. He has tried every trick in the book to regain some political respectability and credibility. Ramos would be foolish to let him off the hook painlessly.

If he does that (assuming he ultimately becomes president), Sin will be back the next day telling him how to run the country, the role he had grown accustomed to during six years of the Aquino administration.

What the next president should do, whoever he or she may be, is to keep Sin at a distance and put him in his place. This will mean telling him there is a constitutional provision keeping church and state separate and he is expected to observe it by ceasing to meddle in politics. Nothing has poisoned the political atmosphere as foully as his over-bearing, offensive interventions.

If Ramos wins in the end, he can launch this process by naming a Protestant minister to deliver the invocation at his inauguration. There is no state religion in this country, which means this privilege is not reserved for a Catholic prelate. Ramos, being a Protestant, should have a Protestant minister say the prayers, and Sin can watch as one of the audience. This should bring home to him that his glory days of meddling in secular affairs are over.

Senatorial Proclamations Rescheduled for 9 Jun

HK0506031092 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Jun 92 p 7

[By Bert Castro and Elizabeth Perez]

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to stop from proclaiming the 24th-placer in the senatorial race after it sustained an urgent petition of former Solicitor General Francisco Chavez, a Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] candidate.

In response, the Comelec for the third time in less than two weeks put off proclamation not only of the 24th placer but all the new senators, this time to June 9, Tuesday.

Christian Monsod, the poll body chairman, said they would rather proclaim all 24 winners at the same time instead of just the first 23 placers.

The full court resolution granted Chavez's petition by issuing a temporary restraining order against the Comelec, which had earlier dismissed a similar petition.

Warning that its order is "effective immediately and continuing until further orders," the High Court also directed the poll body to answer Chavez's petition on or before "the close of office hours on Monday."

At the same time the tribunal decided to hear the arguments and issues raised by Chavez on Tuesday at 11 a.m. But observers doubt if the former solicitor general's last-ditch effort would pay off.

In the Comelec canvass of June 3, the latest, Chavez is a far 35th and needed about 1.3 million votes to just match 24th placer Agapito "Butz" Aquino's 4.27 million votes.

Earlier the tribunal reached the consensus to deny Chavez's petition, but Chavez pleaded with the justices immediately after the public hearing of the privatization case of the National Steel Corp. last Wednesday afternoon.

Urgent reasons given by Chavez prompted the tribunal to change its mind.

Chavez filed his petition even as his first similar petition was pending before the Comelec. In a consensus, the tribunal had earlier dismissed Chavez's petition on ground that it was premature since the Comelec had not yet ruled on the petition brought before the poll body.

But during the pendency of his Supreme Court petition, the Comelec decided to drop his first petition. This

change of circumstance could have compelled the tribunal to decide to hear Chavez's petition.

Chavez had insisted in his petition that if the votes for "Chavez" were counted in his favor, which he calculated to reach 1.7 million, he could easily land in the "Magic 24" in the senatorial race.

As of last tabulation of the Media-Citizens Quick Count and the Comelec, Chavez ranked 35th

He had informed the tribunal and the Comelec that the latter's decision disqualifying broadcast commentator Mel Chavez as a nuisance senatorial candidate did not reach all Comelec officials in time for the counting.

He feared that all votes for "Chavez" without his first name could have been invalidated at the precinct level.

Navy To Start Phasing Out Vintage Combat Ships

HK0506065892 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 92 p 21

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] Rear Adm. Mariano Dumancas, Jr., Philippine Navy chief, said yesterday his command will start the phaseout of half of its combat ships until 1995.

Witnessing a mini-war exercise on board the BRP [Vessel of the Republic of the Philippines] Heneral Emilio Aguinaldo (PG 140) off Corregidor Island, Dumancas said old ships are more difficult and expensive to maintain.

"It's not worthwhile to keep them beyond 1995," he said.

He lamented the poor condition of the Navy's fighting power, especially its ships which are mostly of World War II vintage.

He said 17 of 34 ships are to be sold to the junkyard owners to raise funds for the Navy.

Usually, the Navy is authorized to retain the income from scrap for the acquisition of other equipment it needs.

Dumancas said most of the ships to be decommissioned are landing transport craft, weather endurance cutter, and auxiliary supply ships.

Commodore Dario Fajardo, Philippine Fleet commander, said "all of the Navy's aging ships must go in due time."

The Navy is still awaiting the final approval of higher headquarters for the purchase of eight new ships from Australia, China, and Spain, as part of its modernization program.

Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines] chief of staff, also witnessed the sea exercise and supported the need to acquire or build new ships for the Navy.

The event was capped by a sea-air duel between two gunboats and between a helicopter gunship and a twin-engine plane.

The BRP Aguinaldo showed its firepower by firing live ammunition from an anti-aircraft [sentence as published]

Also in the war exercise ceremony was Commodore Carlos L. Agustin, Philippine Coast Guard commandant.

Bank Reports Growth in Foreign Investments

HK0106082292 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 1 Jun 92 p 1

[By Grace C. Sison]

[Text] Contrary to expectations that foreign investments would taper off during the early part of the year owing to investors' cautious approach pending the outcome of the May 11 elections, the country's foreign capital stock managed to grow as of end-March this year, the Central Bank [CB] reported.

CB-registered foreign equity investments, representing foreign funds actually remitted to the economy beginning in February 1970 to the pressent, aggregated to $3.769 billion as of March this year. This marked a significant 10.87 percent growth, or $369.49 million, from the $3.399 billion registered in the same period last year.

The steady upturn in the country's foreign capital base, CB sources said, was indicative not only of sustained business activities but also of the anticipated economic recovery and the government's continuing efforts to open up the domestic market to foreigners. A CB source said the government is confident that efforts to deregulate the economy will usher in "a more dynamic foreign investment climate" that will put the country in a better competitive position with its neighboring Asian nations.

Another major contributing factor to the upswing was the passage of the Foreign Investments Act last November which allows 100 percent ownership by foreigners of certain enterprises.

This development came about despite the "wait-and-see" attitude adopted by many foreign investors who are awaiting the country's political climate to normalize. Early reports stated that Japanese businessmen are expected to sit it out and view local events in the coming months before deciding to put more money in the country.

American investors also remain hesitant as they continue to worry about political stability in the Philippines. Although many U.S. investors are enthusiastic about the new foreign investments law and have, in fact, made commitments, they are still cautious, clearing awaiting the May 11 election results.

CB data show that the manufacturing industry remained the investors' favorite haven as it grabbed the lion's share, or $1.941 billion, of capital stock as of March this year. This

showed an impressive growth of 15.20 percent from the $1.685 billion registered in the same period last year.

A far second and third were the mining and the banking and finance groups with a capital base of $894.12 million and $437.01 million, respectively.

Directive Causes Deficit

HK0206042692 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 2 Jun 92 p 8

[By Grace S. Sison]

[Text] The Government's massive mopping up operations through the temporary imposition of a higher reserve requirement on commercial banks proved too much to handle for the banking system as it incurred a huge reserve deficit as of end-April this year.

Latest Central Bank [CB] statistics show that the commercial banking system incurred a P2.155 [pesos] billion reserve deficit as of end-April, a prodigious 401.16 percent increase from the previous month's shortfall of P0.43 billion. The end-April level was also 59.13 percent higher than the year-ago's P1.354-billion negative reserve.

Since February last year, or only a month after the required reserves were raised to 25 percent, the banking system's negative reserve position has continued to swell, even reaching as high as P8 billion in the middle of last year. However, the banks managed to post a low reserve deficit in March as they were reportedly awash with cash. Last April, the required reserves again recorded a high negative level which is expected to continue in the next few months.

A CB source said one of the reasons for the banking system's huge reserve deficit was the sharper fall in the available reserves, notwithstanding the decline in the required reserves. CB records show that required reserves aggregated to P70.107 billion as of end-April this year down by 2.80 percent from the previous month's P72.126 billion.

This development, according to the CB, was due to the rapid rise in deposit liabilities of the commercial banking system. As of end-April, deposit liabilities totaled P282.273 billion, down by 2.67 percent from the P290.011-billion deposits registered last march. The bulk of deposits was in the form of domestic demand and savings deposits which comprised 80.07 percent, or P226.002 billion of the total. Time deposits, on the other hand, totaled P54.716 billion, negotiable certificates of time deposits P0.2 million, and foreign deposits P1.555 billion.

The meager drop in required reserves was matched by a sharper 5.22 percent decline in the system's available reserves to P67.953 billion from P71.696 billion. This was broken down as follows: P55.575 billion due from the CB, P8.106 billion cash on hand, P4.116-billion investment in government bonds, and P155.4 million due from foreign banks.

Budget Surplus Exceeds Target for First 4 Months

HK0206040092 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 02 Jun 92 p 8

[Text] The national government realized a record cash budgetary surplus of P9.615 [pesos] billion in the first four months of the year, exceeding by a significant P7.6 billion the target of only P2 billion set for the period.

Official data released yesterday show that the large surplus arose largely because of a P7.45-billion cutback in expenditures, with the total cash outlay amounting to P78.43 billion against a programmed level of P85.88 billion.

The national government has been building up its budget position, primarily through a spending restraint, in anticipation of the huge expenditure requirements of the incoming government for the second half of the year.

By the end of 1992, the government is targeting a budget deficit of P9 billion, or 0.6 percent of gross national product, from P26.3 billion recorded last year.

Government officials have said expenditures this month would be further curtailed to cover revenue losses arising from the abolition of the remaining 5 percent import levy ahead of schedule. The levy was lifted last May 1, two months earlier than the end-June timetable.

Data shows that total revenues as of end-April amounted to P80.05 billion, overshooting the target by a mere P1.65 billion.

Revenues from the import levy fell short of target by P1.95 billion, with actual collections totaling only P2.25 billion against the P4.2-billion target. This caused the revenues generated by the Bureau of Customs to reach only P25.638 billion, lower by P47 million than the P25.685-billion program.

Among the revenue-collecting agencies, only the Bureau of Internal Revenue managed to exceed targets, with total collections amounting to P50.667 billion against the program of P47.754 billion.

The Bureau of Treasury fell short of its revenue target for the four-month period by P522 million as collections reached P5.244 billion against the P5.766-billion program. On the other hand, revenues from other sources amounted to only P6.5 billion, P2.18 billion below the target.

Meantime, statistics show that the national government's gross domestic borrowings as of end-April ballooned to P64.3 billion, the largest part of which represented Treasury bills. The domestic borrowings overshot the program by P16.87 billion, or almost two-fold the full-year program of P34.66 billion.

Gross T-bill [Treasury bill] sales for the period amounted to P205.24 billion while total redemptions reached P143.15 billion, data show.

Net domestic borrowings shot up P12.5 billion against the program of P5.04 billion while net external financing reached P2.86 billion compared to the target of P3.04 billion.

Court Criticized for Releasing Rebel Soldier

HK0406080992 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By Vic Lima]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, said the Supreme Court must study its decisions very well, particularly on freeing rebel soldiers. This is in view of the Court of Appeals' decision to release former Lieutenant Colonel Marcelino Malajacan. The report said the Court of Appeals supported Malajacan's appeal for suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Court of Appeals said the release was due to the military court's inaction on Malajacan's case and detaining him for a long time.

Abadia said the release might give more headaches to the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. He compared Malajacan's release with Billy Bibit's, who, he said, has been causing problems for the AFP. He added that the Supreme Court should look into the effects of these actions on our country.

According to the AFP, Malajacan is the brains behind several bombing incidents and one of the leaders of the failed 1989 coup attempt. It added that Malajacan allegedly gave orders as to which places the rebel soldiers were to bomb.

Abadia said it is possible that Bibit and Malajacan might join forces and once more create trouble in the country.

Further on Court

HK0506032892 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 5 Jun 92 p 3

[By Dario B. Agnote]

[Text] The Armed Forces high command yesterday cautioned the appellate court in rendering decisions, especially on the case of the right-wing rebels, saying legal impediments were hampering military efforts to preserve the gains it attained so far in its fight against mutinous officers.

General Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Chief of Staff reacted to the Court of Appeals decision to grant ex-Army Lieutenant Colonel Marcelino Malajacan temporary liberty on the strength of a writ of habeas corpus.

"I hope our colleagues in the court and in the justice department can understand the complexity of the problem," Abadia told reporters at Camp Aguinaldo.

In a decision penned by Justice Ma. Alicia Austria of the appellate court's 12th Division, Abadia was ordered to release Malajacan because of the failure of the military tribunal to give Abadia a deadline within which to review the decision it rendered dismissing the complaint against the suspected rebel leader.

The absence of such a technicality, the court added, "inevitably leads to unbridled injustice which, if not corrected by this court, will subject any member of the military to indefinite confinement."

Malajacan, who was detained at the Intensive Security Group in Fort Bonifacio in Makati, was accused of violating Article of War 96, or having conduct unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman. Abadia described him as a "risk to (national) security" especially if he would be released and thereby join the underground forces just like what coup plotter Billy Bibit did.

"He was the operations officer during the (Dec. 1989) coup who directed everyone to bomb here and bomb there...that (if Malajacan joins Bibit) would be difficult to manage and that will give us problems, not of a coup but of terroristic activities," Abadia said.

The military's Judge Advocate General Office had dismissed the complaint against Malajacan on April 22 but Malajacan remained under detention because Abadia who gives the go signal on Malajacan's release had to have a thorough review of the court martial's decision.

Since Abadia was not given any time frame within which to resolve the case, the appellate court ruled that such a technical loophole violated "the constitutional right of a citizen to enjoy liberty and to be protected from illegal or arbitrary detention."

Military prosecutors had argued before the court that the military could not release Malajacan since only Abadia has the "sole authority" to do so.

The court said the fact that Abadia was not given any deadline to act on Malajacan's case "may be subject for abuse" and that the "delay in (his) inaction" only merited the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus for Malajacan's freedom.

But in yesterday's interview with Abadia, the AFP chief asked the justice department to be more cautious in deciding cases of rebel soldiers.

"Again I am appealing to our courts to be a little more circumspect in their decision-making process so that this country can rest in peace, so to speak...I hope they can realize now the enormity of that decision," he said.

Bibit, who allegedly looted the Bureau of Customs (where he served once as its intelligence chief) of several high-powered firearms at the height of the December 1989 putsch, was similarly granted temporary freedom by the Quezon City Regional Trial Court after he was allowed to post P750,000 [Philippine pesos] bail.

"He (Bibit) has created a lot of damage to our country and caused anxiety to a lot of Filipinos...is he going to be

answerable to that? I mean the courts must have a balance of thoughts in releasing enemies of state," noted Abadia.

He said the AFP leadership "will do everything we can legally to bring Malajacan, Bibit and other alleged rebel leaders back to military detention."

Thailand

Paper Views Continuing U.S. Influence in Asia

BK0406085592 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 4 Jun 92 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S. Influence in Asia"]

[Text] The United States and India held a joint naval exercise in the Indian Ocean in May this year. This news raised considerable skepticism among informed observers due to the long-standing adversarial relations between the two countries as a result of U.S. support for Pakistan and Indian support for the former Soviet Union. The change in attitude by the two countries is indeed interesting. The aforementioned U.S. military cooperation with India is the first ever.

It appeared that the United States wanted to reduce its role in Asia and the Pacific after closure of its bases in the Philippines, but the facts show otherwise. The bases in the Philippines are no longer necessary to the United States because threats to its interests in Asia have declined. China has turned to modernizing its economy by cooperating with foreign countries in order to receive the transfer of new technologies and has upgraded and streamlined its military forces. Chinese foreign policy is geared toward exploring foreign markets for economic gains. The threat from the former Soviet Union to the United States has also diminished, and the new independent states pose no menace in the near future. U.S. global influence is currently great, be it in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Australia, Russia, Middle East, or Asia-Pacific.

The United States has taken various beneficial actions in Asia, including closure of its bases in the Philippines; reduction of military spending by pressuring Japan to increase its defense budget and assume security responsibility in the Asia-Pacific area; using military facilities in Singapore, resulting in big savings compared with the cost of the facilities in the Philippines; and improving ties with Laos and Vietnam. The Vietnamese attitude has improved considerably of late, and U.S.-Vietnamese relations are expected to normalize soon. U.S. ties with South Korea have always been good. The United States was instrumental in pushing for a political settlement in Cambodia both through the United Nations and on its own.

The United States has vast political, economic, and strategic interests in Asia-Pacific. It has long-standing ties with countries in this region, which once inflicted great losses on it. Therefore, considering its overwhelming political, economic and military power over the small countries which must rely on it, now is an opportune time for the United States to seek to exploit its position to the full. The United States also uses international organizations to spread its influence in other countries.

Thailand has had long-standing ties with the United States. It was dependent on the United States in many ways. In the present era of economic and trade competition, Thailand has problems with the United States over patent, copyright, and trade protectionist issues. It is being pressured by the United States to comply with its wishes. Therefore, for Thailand the best solution is for the people concerned to consider the matter earnestly together in order to map out an urgent remedy before the problems multiply. Time will not solve these problems.

Suchinda, Army Chief Refuse To Testify on Unrest

BK0506011992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 92 p 1

[Text] Former Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun and Army Chief Gen [General] Itsaraphong Nunphakdi have turned down invitations from the House Investigating Committee to testify on incidents occuring during the May 17-20 demonstrations.

Committee member, Phalang Tham Party's Dr Udomsin Srisaengnam, said yesterday Gen Suchinda and Gen Itsaraphong were invited to give testimony on June 9.

The member of Parliament for Bangkok said the generals' refusal to appear demonstrated their level of thinking.

"The excuse they are not ready and their offer to send representatives is unacceptable," he said.

Dr Udomsin said his party had tried to convince committee members to allow a live broadcast of the committee hearings but this had been opposed by some members who feared this would complicate the hearing process.

But reporters will be allowed to observe the meetings and report on the proceedings to ensure the public is well aware of developments.

Seven Subcommittees Set Up To Probe Unrest

BK0506015192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 92 p 6

[Text] Seven committees yesterday were formed to investigate the brutal suppression of anti-Suchinda demonstrators in the Sanam Luang area from May 17-20.

The sub-panels will come under the committee appointed by the Prime Minister's Office made up of 14 government officials and police officers, and chaired by ex-Supreme Court president Sophon Rattanakon.

The seven subcommittees will investigate:

—The arrest of demonstrators, chaired by Somphon Klinphongsa.

—Government officials involved in the crackdown, chaired by Gen Banchop Bunnak.

—The role of reporters during the crackdown, chaired by Manit Suksomchit.

—The demonstration organisers, chaired by Chusak Sirinin.

—Those missing and wounded, and the relatives of those killed, chaired by Pradit Charoenthaithawi.

—Property damage, chaired by Nongyao Chaiseri.

—The prevention of similar incidents in the future, chaired by Phaisit Phipathanakun.

Mr Sophon said the subcommittees would remain in effect until all facts and figures had been uncovered. He refused to say how many people would be questioned however.

The ex-Supreme Court president said his committee was not authoritised to take legal action against those thought responsible for brutalities. All it could do was report their names to the Government.

Mr Sophon said there was no time frame for the subcommittees to finish their work, but the committee would try to take no longer than the 45 days alloted to the parallel House committee.

He said his committee would coordinate with the House committee.

The committee chairman called on members of the public who may have witnessed or been involved in incidents to testify before the committee.

Assistant Police Director-General Pol Lt-Gen [Police Lieutenant General] Sanan Tuchinda, the committee secretary, said the panel was not authorised to launch criminal investigations since it as simply a fact-finding body.

Pol Lt-Gen Sanan said about 30 police officers from the Metropolitan Police and Crime Suppression Division would help the committee gather information. The committee will meet each Thursday.

The Police Department has already formed its own committee to investigate criminal charges with Pol Lt-Gen Sanan serving as the chief.

Mr Chusak, the rector of Ramkhamhaeng University, said his subcommittee would gather information from demonstration organisers including the Confederation for Democracy, ex-Phalang Tham leader Maj [Major]-Gen Chamlong Simuang, ex-Trat MP Chalat Worachat, students, doctors and nurses.

Police Department sources said most of the committee members commented on the violence and brutality after watching a video tape of the suppression of demonstrators by government troops.

Autopsies Show Troops 'Deliberately Shot To Kill'

BK0506020992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 92 p A1

[Text] Autopsies have shown that soldiers quelling the anti-Suchinda demonstrators had deliberately shot to kill, the commander of the Institute of Forensic Medicine said yesterday.

Pol Maj Gen Thatsana Suwanchutha told THE NATION that the autopsies have shown that the slain protesters were hit by bullets which ballistics tests indicate had been aimed directly at them, contradicting repeated statements by the military that soldiers only fired into the air and the hundreds of deaths and injuries were accidental.

The police commander added that most of the victims were killed by only one shot and some by no more than two, which showed that the shooters intended to score direct hits.

"The ballistics tests showed that most of the bullets entered the victims at an angle of 15 degrees to the ground," Thatsana said. "This leads one to believe that the guns were initially aimed nearly parallel to the ground and the recoil from the shots elevated the barrels by about 15 degrees."

"We found that each of the protesters we have conducted autopsies on was killed by only one, or no more than two, shots. This indicates that the shooters were trying to obtain high results from their firing," Thatsana said.

The military has repeatedly said the soldiers did not intend to kill the protesters, 50 of whom were killed and 600 hundred injured according to official records. The military spokesmen said soldiers were shooting into the air only to intimidate the demonstrators and that some of them were hit by accident.

Thatsana said the Forensic Department at the Police Hospital had so far received 17 corpses from other hospitals and finished autopsies on all of them.

The police commander said he had received reports that the death toll had risen from over 40 to more than 50 but that the hospitals where the fatally-injured protesters were admitted had yet to send the corpses to the Police Hospital.

Thatsana said most of the 17 corpses the hospital had examined had bullet wounds in the area from the waist to the neck, either on their sides or backs.

He said the 17 slain protesters were shot by M-16 assault rifles and, to a lesser extent, 11-mm pistols at an average range of about 140 metres. The distance is half of the range at which the rifles can be expected to hit their target, Thatsana noted.

The police commander said none of the 17 corpses had traces of powder burns as reported on Tuesday by a

senior police officer. But Thatsana immediately added that the bodies with powder burns might not have been sent to his institute yet.

MATICHON yesterday quoted a source in Ramathibodi Hospital as saying that at least one victim admitted to the hospital was shot at point-bank range.

The source said that Suchat Phabua, 21, from the north-eastern province of Khon Kaen, was shot in the middle of his forehead and traces of gunpowder were found around the wound.

Pol Maj Gen Uthai Atsawawilai, assistant commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau, said on Tuesday that some of those killed during the May 17-20 crack-down were shot at point-blank range.

"Traces of powder burns were found on some of the corpses," Uthai said.

Highly reliable sources said several infiltrators from the army's Task Force 90 had been planted among the demonstrators during the crackdown.

Amnesty Could Encourage Future Military Abuses

BK0506015992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 92 pp A1, A2

[Excerpt] The apparent failure to scrap the amnesty decree absolving all responsible for the Ratchadamnoen massacre would encourage the military to resort to similar brutality to crush political dissent in the future, the pro-democracy movement said yesterday.

The Constitution Tribunal on Wednesday virtually dashed any hope of bringing to justice those responsible for last month's bloodbath when it rejected an Opposition motion seeking to revoke the controversial decreee. The Opposition can proceed with one last appeal, but observers say there are very slim chances of success.

"The Constitution Tribunal's attitude will make the public lose faith in the panel, and may lead to new killings of innocent people by the military in the future," the Confedertion for Democracy said in a statement.

The confederation led last months' uprising against Gen Suchinda Kraprayun, the former armed forces chief who became prime minister because of last year's coup and strong military backing. Not until troops killed scores, if not hundreds, of protesters in Thailand's worst political tragedy in more than a decade, did Suchinda agree to resign under pressure.

The Suchinda government hurriedly promulgated the decree only hours before the prime minister's resignation. Critics, alleging attempts to escape punishment, have questioned claims that the decree was issued under an extreme and urgent need for national security and reconciliation.

The nine-man Constitution Tribunal declared on Wednesday that it had no authority to rule on the Opposition's charge that royal decree was not warranted by a genuine emergency. The Opposition and the pro-democracy movement said the decree was promulgated only to allow those who ordered the shooting of demonstrators to escape legal punishment.

The Constitution allowed the Cabinet to decide what circumstances should be considered an emergency, the tribunal ruled.

"The Constitution Tribunal's refusal to review the amnesty decree is refusal to take responsibility. It means taking sides with those who ordered the mass murder of the people," the Confederation for Democracy said.

"The Confederation for Democracy insists that those who ordered the killings be punished according to the legal justice system," it added.

The confederation reitereated that the five coalition parties that backed Suchinda as prime minister and did virtually nothing to try to stop the killings no longer had a mandate to form a new government.

The Opposition yesterday was set to submit another motion, asking the tribunal to determine whether the decree was really adopted to ensure "national or public" security, or create "economic stability," or deal with "public disasters" as allowd by the charter.

If the tribunal rejects the new motion, the decree will be forwarded to parliament for what is expected to be just ceremonial deliberation.

Opposition leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut said the new motion was to be submitted to House Speaker Athit Urairat later yesterday. But there was no confirmaton of the motion being submitted as of 9 pm yesterday.

It was expected the Opposition would stick to its plan to submit the motion on June 9, a technically significant date.

On June 10, Parliament is expected to pass major constitutional amendments that would curb the military's direct influence in politics and curtail the military-dominated Senate's legislative power. [passage omitted]

Government Administration Said 'In Doldrums'

BK0506011892 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 92 p A6

[Article by "THE NATION's political and business reporters" titled "Another Day Without a 'Government': the Administrative Machinery of the Country Is in Doldrums"]

[Text] "Who is running Thailand?" a Western diplomat asked recently as Thailand tried to cope with one of her biggest political crises.

For the first time in her modern history, Thailand is a country without a prime minister and a government in the real political sense. Even during his 47 days in office Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun never effectively

functioned as prime minister. As the ex-army chief was busy fending off challenges to his premiership, his five-party coalition was too politically distracted to get things done.

When the opposition to Gen Suchinda turned into a popular revolt, senior Cabinet members left their work to the bureaucrats and converged on the Government House—not to discuss policy matters but to try to find a way to survive the crisis.

Officials at the Government House said the only piece of work Gen Suchinda and his government seemed to have laid their hands on was the frantic activity to relieve the northeastern provinces of a serious drought. Even that was far from being an accomplishment.

With Suchinda's departure and his government left in a lame duck capacity, it is the bureaucrats who keep the country running. But many admit they are lost for directions and policy initiatives.

"This country is in a big mess. No one is running it," one bureaucrat said.

While the bureaucrats are finding little problem in pursuing domestic issues, they have great difficulty trying to convince foreign countries that everything is all right in Thailand. All bilateral and multilateral negotiations have ground to a halt at all ministries.

"We cannot make any commitment anywhere since the foreign partners are uncertain whether any agreements to be made would be honoured by the new government," one Commerce Ministry official said.

Meetings planned on the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) have already been postponed, leading to speculation that the programme initiated by Thailand might not get off the ground by 1993.

Officials at the Commerce Ministry are sounding the loudest alarm because they do not have the authority to proceed with several of its most urgent and highly sensitive issues.

Bureaucrats at the Foreign Ministry are equally frustrated by the current political situation. Almost all foreign policy initiatives have been put on hold as they wait for the next political development.

Citing an example, the bureaucrats indicated that their hands seem to be tied as to how to respond to the dispute with Vietnam over the Thai navy's arrests of Vietnamese boat crews in March and late May this year. The Vietnamese have called on Thailand to free the Vietnamese whose detention, they claimed, are affecting the two countries' relations.

The bureaucrats said the Thai Government's reaction so far has been mute and the Foreign Ministry has made no attempt to correct the situation by using the existing joint economic commission, the negotiating forum Thailand and Vietnam set up last year.

"We can only push ahead with the issues that had already been approved during the previous administration of Premier Anan Panyarachun or those which do not require political commitment," said one of the bureaucrats.

Pongphon Adireksan, the caretaker foreign minister, has made virtually no foreign policy initiative since taking office in the middle of April. And he is likely to become the first Thai foreign minister who has not made a foreign visit while in office.

Sources in the Foreign Ministry also expressed concerns that the May carnage and its aftermath might have eroded the confidence of neighbouring countries on Thailand's political clout in the region.

They said the Indochinese countries in particular were stunned by the Thai military's heavy-handed handling of the situation. "Thai military leaders have been advising their neighbours to settle problems through peaceful negotiations. But they ended up using excessive force against their own people," said an official who asked not to be named.

Another Foreign Ministry official expressed frustrations over the discontinuation of foreign policy due to the government's preponderance over domestic issues. "We see nothing productive after the March election," said the official.

Businessmen said they are frustrated by the political impasse. They said they don't known whom to deal with if they want to discuss policy issues.

Foreign investors are equally wary of Thailand's domestic situation and many are reported to have put off decisions on making new deals here.

Acting Prime Minister Michai Ruchuphan told a Cabinet meeting on May 26 that since the administration was in a lame duck capacity, all ministries must refrain of initiating new policy matters, especially ones which would also commit the next administration.

Several of the Cabinet members have disappeared from their offices after the crisis. Interior Minister Anan Kalintha and his deputy Wirot Pao-in have also been playing hide-and-seek game with reporters. Anan, one of those held responsible by pro-democracy groups for the Ratchadamnoen massacre, sometimes left his office by the side door just to avoid meeting reporters.

"The minister and his deputies have important documents delivered to their homes to be signed," said one official at the ministry.

Several officials at the Interior Ministry said they felt relieved in the absence of politicians. "We don't feel the pressure," one said.

Officials at the Commerce Ministry said several of its pending programmes have been affected by the crisis.

They said while the previous Cabinet had approved a rice price interventior. scheme, no progress has been made on talks with the United States on various trade disputes, negotiations under the Uruguay Round and launching of appropriate measures to boost the country's sagging international image hurt by the bloodshed.

The Suchinda administration, they said, was too short-lived to be able to follow up on efforts to build up better relations with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

They said though the Suchinda administration had laid down guidelines to deal with the drought, there was a lack of political authority to get them implemented.

The biggest worry of all is whether the 1993 budget can be considered in time by the new government and Parliament. Budget deliberations normally take place in June. Already, various government departments have asked for an increase of Bt26 billion in the formerly balanced budget of Bt550 billion for fiscal year 1993, starting September.

The country needs a government to decide on the 1993 budget if the state agencies are [to be] able to function at all. If the budget is to go into a deficit it may result in a change to the country's monetary and fiscal policies. Tax officials have come out to express concern that the tax revenue targets might not be met due to the projected economic slowdown caused by the bloody turmoil.

Spokesman on Territorial Sea Talks With SRV

BK0506021992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 92 p 8

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam needed to negotiate a settlement concerning their overlapping sea claims to prevent mutual encroachments, Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Rawi Hongprapat said yesterday.

Vietnam cited constant violation of their territorial waters by Thai fishing trawlers as hurdles to the development of bilateral cooperation. It also expressed dissatisfaction at the seizure of Vietnamese ships by Thai navy ships.

These incidents took place in the Gulf's continental shelf where both sides claim territorial rights.

In two separate incidents in March and last month, the Thai Navy seized two Vietnamese ships and detained 30 crew members.

Last Saturday, Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Suraphong Chaiyanam was summoned for a meeting in Hanoi with Vietnam's head of the Consular Department, Nguyen Dinh Bin, who urged Thailand to apply "humanitarian" measures and avoid the use of force in settling territorial disputes.

The ambassador was quoted as saying that Thailand has a clear policy of not encouraging Thai fishing trawlers from encroaching countries, especially Vietnam.

The problems are nothing new and stem from the fact that there is no clear delineation of maritime boundaries.

On Monday, Deputy Director General Thakun Phanich of the South Asia Department met with Counsellor Nguyen Dang Khoa of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok to inform him that Thailand is also concerned with Vietnam's activities at sea.

Mr Thakun told the Vietnamese diplomat that on Saturday morning, the Royal Thai Navy [RTN] received a message from a Thai fishing trawler operating in the Gulf that a cluster of Vietnamese boats were heading in its direction.

But upon sighting an RTN vessel which went to investigate the event at the request of the Thai trawler, those Vietnamese boats diverted to an opposite direction and the RTN did not pursue them.

Thailand did not want to see "violence," especially when these Vietnamese boats carry arms said the Thai official.

Talks on the overlapping of Thai-Vietnamese maritime boundaries are not yet scheduled due to the domestic situation in Thailand.

Thailand proposed the meeting in April but Vietnam requested a postponement until a more suitable date.

Mekong Workshop Held in Bangkok

BK0406100092 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Thailand and other Mekong riparian countries are taking part in a workshop on water law and management of the the Mekong River Basin at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. The ten-day workshop scheduled from 2 to 11 June is sponsored by the Commission of the European Community. It is organized jointly by the International Institute for Hydraulic and Evironmental Engineering, [word indistinct] the Netherlands and the Interim Mekong Committee. In addition to representatives from Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, the workshop also comprises international experts. It is aimed at enhancing awareness of possibilities for technical, legal, and institutional management. The workshop will also review study case Mekong Basin Project such as the Mai Tuan Bridge in Vietnam and the low Phamong Dam on the Thai-Lao border. An information and experience exchange will be encouraged during the ten-day workshop.

Vietnam

SRV, U.S. Hold Meeting on Humanitarian Programs

BK0406152392 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Vietnamese and U.S. experts met here May 28 to review the Amerasian Children (AC) program and the Ho program jointly conducted by Vietnam and the United States.

The U.S. delegation was led by David Dierce, counsellor in charge of consular affairs and immigration. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Le Bang, acting head of the Department for America of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

At the meeting the two sides were unanimous in appreciating the satisfactory implementation of the two programs, and discussed further follow-up measures.

Representatives of IOM [International Organization for Migration] and HCR [U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees] were also present.

From September 1986 to March 1992 arrangements were made under the AC program for the emigration of 70,000 Amerasian children and their next of kins. Vietnam and the U.S. are receiving the last applications under this program. From October 1989 when first interviews of Ho program applicants were conducted to March 1992, arrangements were also made for 41,808 former Saigon officials and their next of kins to leave the contry. In the first three months of 1992 alone, 6,000 persons left the country under this program. Vietnam has asked the U.S. to increase the present quota of 2,500 interviewed monthly so as to complete the program soon.

Planes Chartered to Facilitate MIA Search

BK0406111092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has chartered two [Mig] aircraft from Vietnam to facilitate the search for American servicemen reported as missing in the war. On the contract signed last week, these two planes will be operated by Vietnamese pilots at the request of the Joint Search Team, aiming at shedding light on 1600 American GIs listed as missing or whose remains have not been found.

Nguyen Manh Cam's European Tour Viewed

BK3105132192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 May 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Late last week, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam left Hanoi for a European tour. This is his first visit to this continent since he became foreign minister. He is now in Paris, beginning his official friendship visit to France. In this connection, the Voice of Vietnam has this to say:

This is an important trip by the Vietnamese foreign minister with a view to strengthening the existing friendly ties and cooperation between Vietnam and European countries. The trip is also a demonstration of Vietnam's policy of wishing to be friends of all nations.

The trip to France this time by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam will further confirm and consolidate the close relations between the two countries. France is among the Western European countries with close relations with Vietnam. Last year, French ministers of foreign affairs and foreign trade visited Vietnam, and during that period three Vietnamese ministers also visited France.

Moreover, France is among the countries which have reserved types of special aid for Vietnam, and France is the first country which called for international aid to Vietnam. These activities confirm France's close relationship with Vietnam.

During his stay in France, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam will meet with his French counterpart and have talks with Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy. On this occasion, Vietnam and France will sign an agreement in Paris for the encouragement and reciprocal protection of investment.

On 27 May, the Vietnamese foreign minister will leave for visits to Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Arrives in Hungary

BK0106081692 Hanoi VNA in English 0548 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam arrived in Budapest on May 29 for a two-day working visit including talks with his Hungarian counterpart Geza Jeszensky. Hungarian officials said the two ministers would brief each other on the situation in their respective countries.

The talks would also involve Vietnam's evaluation of the current political situation in Southeast Asia, its relationship with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the open-door policy now being applied in Vietnam, the hungarian officials said.

Mr. Cam was also scheduled to meet Deputy Speaker of Parliament Matyas Szuros. The visit to Hungary was part of a European tour with stopovers in Paris, Warsaw, Brussels, London, Bonn and The Hague.

Discusses Domestic, Bilateral Issues

AU0406111392 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 92 p 3

[Interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam by Andras Desi in Budapest; date not given: "Dialogue With People Who Think Differently"]

[Text] In the course of his tour of Europe, Nguyen Manh Cam visited Budapest and gave us an interview during the weekend. Cam has been in the Vietnamese foreign service for 40 years and was Vietnam's ambassador in Budapest, Moscow, and Bonn. He has been foreign minister since August 1991.

[Desi] Mr Cam! Can your tour be interpreted as a Vietnamese attempt to open up toward the countries in Europe?

[Cam] It is an opening in the sense that we are trying to broaden our foreign relations. My tour is aimed at broadening the already existing relations according to our new foreign policy guidelines. I must also say that our relations with some countries in Europe have come to a sudden halt lately. At the same time, other countries have renewed their assistance to Vietnam.

[Desi] In your relations with the United States, it seems that the ice is slowly beginning to break. Senate and even deputy foreign ministerial level delegations have visited Hanoi recently. According to the news, many U.S. firms are "drifting back" to Vietnam. What are Hanoi-Washington relations like today?

[Cam] Unfortunately, the settling of relations is not advancing at the desired speed. Unlike us, the Americans are making settlement of diplomatic relations and abolishing the economic embargo conditional, specifically, on a settlement in Cambodia and the discovery of American soldiers who disappeared in the Vietnam war....

[Desi] Excuse me, but this demand has already been met with the signing of the Paris document on settling the Cambodian issue....

[Cam] This is exactly the point. They eased the embargo by allowing tourism and postal traffic. As for the American soldiers who disappeared in the war, we treat this as a humanitarian issue. So far, we have handed over the remains of more than 470 soldiers. I think that Vietnam has shown a constructive attitude and both President Bush and Secretary of State Baker have repeatedly acknowledged this. Vietnam fulfilled Washington's conditions and the ball is now in the Americans' court.... We are striving for a dialogue with everyone, including China and the ASEAN countries, with which we have very good opportunities for regional economic cooperation.

[Desi] Speaking of Cambodia, free elections are being held there with UN cooperation. You visited Warsaw before coming to Budapest, so you had the opportunity to see the effects of the changes in Eastern Europe. In view of this, would it be necessary to begin political reform and create pluralism in Vietnam?

[Cam] First of all, I would like to point out that Vietnam fully respects the Paris agreement on the Cambodian settlement.

As for the reform in Vietnam, we already started the "doi moi" in 1986, a policy of economic and social restructuring. We have achieved the greatest results in our agriculture and in the production of consumer goods. We succeeded in halting the triple-digit inflation and we would like to reduce the inflation rate to 30-40 percent this year.

Democracy and the broadening of citizen rights are the essence of political reform. We would like to create a state built by the people. In return, the state will serve the people.

[Desi] This means that there is some kind of economic pluralism, while in politics the Communist Party continues to preserve its leading role.

[Cam] In our specific situation, the Vietnamese people accept the one-party system. We could not have achieved the results of the past six years without the support of the people. In my opinion, democracy does not depend on a multiparty system because there are multiparty states in the world which are not democratic. There are 61 nationalities living in peace in Vietnam, without ethnic conflicts. I think this also shows our stability and democracy.

Naturally, we also have people who have different political views. The Communist Party is striving for dialogue and consultation with people of different views, and I would not call these people an opposition.

[Desi] In what areas do you see concrete opportunities for the development of Hungarian-Vietnamese economic relations?

[Cam] Primarily in agriculture and the processing of agricultural products. We also have opportunities for cooperation in bauxite mining, aluminum metallurgy, and light industry. The relevant ministries should discuss these matters.

Nguyen Khan Addresses Symposium in Kuala Lumpur

BK0106152392 Hanoi VNA in English 1425 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1—Vietnam stands for a southast asia in which all nations co-exist peacefully in dynamic relationships, mutual respect and mutually profitable scooperation.

This idea was underscored by Vice Premier Nguyen Khanh at the interntional symposium on interaction for progress malernisation [as received] of Vietnam and ASEAN cooperation held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on May 21-23.

The Vietnamese head delegate quoted by VIETNAM NEWS said:

"Our world is witnessing big, far-reaching changes, we are living in a period when all nations, big and small, without distinction of social system and development level, are facing common burning global and regional problems, Vietnam holds that in the present complicated and extremely diversified development mankind has many great and realistic chances of preventing disasters and overcoming obstacles on the road to new heights of civilisation, it is correct and sound to realise that in the present context of international relationships, efforts should be exerted for cooperation, coordination, and integration in competition for development and to reject confrontation and mutual elimination by force or other measures.

"Vietnam supports all forms of economic cooperation in the region which are positive, equal, mutually beneficial,

and promotional. Regional economic cooperation could and should be diversified, it can be bilateral or multilateral, specific or general, in Southeast Asia or in the whole region of Asia and the Pacific.

Vice Premier Khanh continued: "We think that differences in ideology, religion, political system and national and historical characteristics should not be allowed to obstruct the building of a new Southeast Asia in cooperation and prosperity, let us capitalize on our similarities and at the same time use the differences among us to enrich the diversity of our cooperative relations for the common objectives of our region, as far as economic development is concerned, Vietnam is now at a level much lower than the ASEAN countries, we should take this point into consideration when examining the mechanism and forms of cooperation in order to ensure an appropriate application of the principle of mutual benefit, Vietnam does not want to be and cannot be a burden to anyone in these economic relations. On the contrary, it will make active contributions to the common cooperation and development of the whole region.

"Reality has shown that coopertion between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries is growing through bilateral cooperation, many areas are beckoning for multilateral cooperation in which Vietnam may take part to the extent of its capabilities, in the immediate future, Vietnam's accessesion to the Bali Treaty would be an important landmark and a stepping stone towards fuller cooperation on longer terms, cooperation in the cultural and social fields will also be favorable since Vietnam and the ASEAN countries have many similarities in culture and history which can help us to understand one another more easily. Let us share experiences and help one another in the dissemination of knowledge and know how and in vocational training, let us learn from one another in our cultural, artistic, and sport activities. Mutual understanding, sympathy, and trust are the primordial conditions for cooperation and development.

"Today people are talking a lot about human rights and it seems they want to stress this issue in our region. As developing and neighboring countries, we more than anyone else understand that the most fundamental right of man is to live in peace, independence, freedom, justice, and social progress. Most important of all, the people of each of our countries must have the right to take their destiny into their own hands and to cooperate with other people in defending these rights."

Hanoi on Cooperation With ASEAN Countries

BK3106151192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 25 May 92

[Article by Kim Hang]

[Summary] "At the second international conference on ASEAN-Vietnam cooperation organized in Kuala Lumpur on 21 May, Comrade Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese delegation said: Vietnam shares the same views with Malaysia on building a new Southeast Asia comprising all countries in the region that adopt the principle of peaceful coexistence and participation in cooperation programs for mutual interests.

"During the three-day sitting, delegations to the conference reviewed past cooperation between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, especially in the economic domain. Vice Chairman Nguyen Khanh also held talks with Malaysian officials to discuss measures to expand bilateral relations."

At the opening session, Malaysian Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim stressed that, with the trend of cooperation and development, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed expressed the hope that ASEAN membership will include 10 countries in the next few years. They are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar [Burma].

"It is obvious that the relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries have developed in various forms during the past years. Especially since the official friendship to these countries by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Last October, he paid an official friendship to Indonesia, the first leg of his tour to the ASEAN countries. Vietnam and Indonesia have signed agreements on promoting and ensuring investment, on transportation and aviation, and on shipping cooperation. The two sides have also agreed to continue negotiations to reach agreement on double taxation at an early date.

"By the same token, Vietnam and Thailand have agreed to expand economic cooperation in the fields in which they have great potential, especially in the processing of agricultural products, light industry, construction materials, the exploitation of precious stones, and the promotion of airline business. Both sides signed agreements on promoting and ensuring investment, agreed to negotiate further to reach agreement on double taxation, and signed an aid memoir on cooperation in the exploitation and sale of natural gas.

"Singapore is one of the countries in the region that has a high trade value with Vietnam. In 1991 the trade value between the two countries reached $1 billion. Both countries have agreed to open embassies in their respective countries and to speed up the signing of agreements on aviation and tourist cooperation. Both sides have also agreed to negotiate the signing of agreements on economic cooperation, on the promotion of investment, and on double taxation. Last November, Singapore lifted its embargo on investment in Vietnam.

"Malaysia and Vietnam also signed agreements on promoting and ensuring investment in Vietnam. Both sides have agreed to negotiate further to reach an agreement on shipping cooperation and to expand cooperation in the cultural, education, and rural development domains.

"The Philippines has maintained its good relations with Vietnam for many years now. Both countries have reached agreements on setting up a joint economic cooperation committee, on promoting and ensuring investment, and on shipping cooperation. The two countries have also agreed to expand bilateral relations in other domains.

"It is noteworthy that before the official friendship visit by Chairman Vo Van Kiet to Brunei, Vietnam and this country had no diplomatic relations. After the visit, both countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. Brunei is the youngest member of ASEAN; it is one of the richest countries in the world with foreign reserves of $25 billion for a population of only more than 250,000. Experiences drawn by Brunei are very useful for Vietnam. The aviation ccoperation agreement signed by the two countries in late 1991 started bilateral cooperation between the two countries."

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, former Prime Minister of Singapore, during his recent visit to Vietnam said that he wants the ASEAN countries and Vietnam to strengthen relations in all fields for the interest of each country and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Making a remark on Vietnam, Mr. Le Kuan Yew said: In the next five years, the Vietnamese economy will develop vigorously. However, Vietnam will face difficulties and new ordeals, but the country will undoubtedly triumphantly fulfill its goals.

Report on Foreign Ministry's Note to UNTAC

BK0406051392 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—To help the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) complete dossiers before the implementation of the second phase of the agreement on ceasefire in Cambodia beginning June 13, 1992, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on June 3 (?sent) a note to this body, saying: "As early as 1992, Vietnam started the partial withdrawal of its army volunteers out of Cambodia and by September 26, 1982, Vietnam completed the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteers, weapons and military equipment out of Cambodia. Since then, Vietnam has no military forces, weapons and military equipment on Cambodian territory. Neither has it reintroduced its forces, weapons and military equipment in any form into Cambodia. "This is Vietnam's act of goodwill which constitutes an important contribution to the signing of the international agreement on a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem in Paris on October 23, 1991. "At the October 21, 1991 session of the coordinating committee of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, H.E. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, U.N. deputy secretary-general, explained that article 6, annex 2 which provides for information that should be supplied to UNTAC only concerns foreign forces present in Cambodia at the time of the signing of this agreement. Co-chairman of the International Conference on Cambodia, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas also reaffirmed this in the conference closing speech. Therefore, article 6, annex 2 of the agreement does not concern Vietnam.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wishes to inform UNTAC of these facts so that the latter can complete its documents for the second phase of the ceasefire. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam avails itself of this opportunity to, once again, resolutely reject all allegations of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia which are aimed at covering up attempts to undermine the implementation of the Paris agreement." In this connection, the Foreign Ministry has also sent a note to UNTAC on Vietnam's ending military aid to the Cambodian factions as stipulated by the Paris agreement on Cambodia. The note said: By way of implementing paragraph B, article 7, annex 2 of the Paris agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict signed on October 23, 1991 and as a signatory to the agreement and a neighbour which shares border with Cambodia, Vietnam wishes to reaffirm that: "Vietnam has ceased its military assistance to Cambodia since September 1989 and has not allowed a country to use its territory for the purpose of providing military assistance to the Cambodian parties. On Vietnamese territory, there are no military forces, weapons, ammunition and military equipment of any Cambodian parties."

Nation Rejoins International Labor Organization

BK0206055292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 28 May 92

[Text] Vietnam has rejoined the International Labor Organization [ILO] from which it withdrew temporarily in 1985. The International Labor Organization official in Geneva said the membership was renewed for the formal acceptance of the organization constitution. A Vietnamese delegation will leave Vietnam on Friday for the 79th ILO session to take place in Geneva early next month.

Electoral Chairman on Election Preparations

BK0106152192 Hanoi VNA in English 1329 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1st: 'The coming election will, in the spirit of the 1992 constitution, decide the quality of the highest representative body of the people and the supreme legislative body of the state. So far, every preparation has been made in the right order specified by the law on elections to the National Assembly'. This statement was made by Vu Mao, member of the Central Electoral Council and director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council, in an interview with the English language daily VIETNAM NEWS. On July 19, based on the principle of universal suffrage and equal, direct and secret voting, all voters throughout the country will elect 395 deputies to a new National Assembly from 158 constituencies. The number of deputies to be elected this time will be 100 fewer than last

time in order to have more qualified deputies and hence a more efficient National Assembly. Many of the deputies will be assigned to work full time. According to the law on elections to the National Assembly, the organisations in charge of the election include the Central Electoral Council electoral committees in provinces and cities under the central government, electoral boards within constituencies, and electoral teams at voting booths. All Vietnamese citizens, irrespective of ethnic origin, sex, social status, religion, educational attainment, occupation, duration of residence, and aged 18 and older, have the right to vote, and those who are 21 and older, have the right to stand for election, except those suffering mental disorders and those deprived by law or by a people's court of such rights. At present, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the executive committees of the front's organisations in the provinces and cities are holding conferences of representatives of affiliated organisations to discuss the structure, composition, and mumber of candidates standing for the election. Meanwhile, mass organisations, social groups, and public offices are proceeding with the nomination of their candidates. As well, a number of people have applied to stand for election in some localities, and their applications are under consideration by the electoral organisations. It is possible that those who stand for election can campaign for themselves by arranging meetings or contacts with voters. The number of candidates standing for election must be higher than that of those to be elected from each constituency. Deputies to the National Assembly are elected by each constituency. Each constituency can elect three deputies at most.

Council of Ministers Holds Regular Sessions

BK0106081992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] The Council of Ministers has held its regular May 1992 session under the direction of Chairman Vo Van Kiet to discuss the draft law on organization of the government and the draft law on oil and gas, as well as to seek ways to promote economic and agricultural development.

Regarding the draft law on organization of the government, based on the 1992 Constitution and the experiences drawn from the Council of Ministers' actual performance thus far, the draft law covers provisions on the composition of the government; the rights and duties of the government, the prime minister, and ministers; the operating procedures of the government; the relations between the government and other state agencies, mass societies, and local administrations; and the organization of agencies providing support services to the government and the prime minister.

The draft law reflects the new constitutional provisions on the government and serves as a legal basis for strengthening the efficiency of the government in its roles as an executive body of the National Assembly and as the nation's highest-level state administrative organ to meet the current need to renovate the organization of the state apparatus according to the platform chartered by the seventh party congress.

By bearing that important fact in mind, the Council of Ministers contributed additional views on many provisions of the draft law to further clarify the rights and duties of the government in handling all aspects of social life, of the prime minister in his capacity as head of the government, and of ministers in overseeing the activities of sectors under their charge, thus shedding more light on the relations between the government and administrative bodies at all levels and henceforth, guaranteeing uniform state management over administrative affairs from the central down to the grassroots levels while at the same time encouraging sectors and echelons to make full use of their own initiatives.

The council entrusted its standing body with the task of helping with a review of the draft document before it can be presented to the Council of State and then submitted to the first session of the Ninth National Assembly.

Regarding the draft law on oil and gas, based on Vietnamese legislation and international law and practices, the draft law asserts that all oil and gas resources in Vietnam's hinterland, internal sea areas, island regions, territorial waters, areas under special economic development programs, and continental shelves are state property and must be subjected to uniform state management. The Vietnamese state permits, encourages, and protects oil and gas exploration and exploitation by Vietnamese and foreign organizations on the basis of respect for Vietnam's sovereignty and law.

The council contributed many views on important provisions of the draft law on oil and gas and regarded the promulgation of that law a matter of great urgency because it serves as a legal basis for broadening the relations between our country and other nations in this domain, and for promoting the building and development of the oil and gas industry, which has great potential and assumes a very important role in the national economy.

Regarding agricultural development measures, the council heard a report by the minister of agriculture and food industry on the agricultural achievements since the promulgation of Political Bureau Resolution No. 10, as well as on agricultural development measures for the coming years.

The council noted that over the past years, through the implementation of party lines and state policies on agriculture, considerable progress has been made on the agricultural front. We have scored important results in production and circulation and have met the people's food requirements. The volume of agricultural products, especially foodstuffs, has constantly been on the rise. However, aside from progress, there have emerged problems that need to be resolved and which indicate the

limitations and weaknesses of a low development level when agricultural development has just begun to shift to the market mechanism.

The council maintained that for agricultural development objectives to materialize as defined by the socioeconomic development strategy, our state should adopt a set of uniform measures to resolve immediate urgent problems while at the same time should create conditions for promoting a multisectorial commodity agricultural system to link agricultural development with the building of a new countryside and to resolve social problems in the rural areas.

As immediate objectives, it is necessary to work out measures to supply peasants with sufficient funds to boost production, and provide them with support services and new technological breakthroughs so they can apply them to production. It is important to develop post-harvest activities and agricultural product processing and conservation. Measures must be taken to adjust and develop effective production methods, as well as to supplement and admend the policies on land, market, and pricing to promote agricultural production and protect peasants' legitimate interests.

The Council of Ministers chairman entrusted the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and related sectors with the task of reviewing agricultural achievements in the various localities so far, and of formulating concrete agricultural development projects, bearing in mind the need to pinpoint problems that need to be promptly resolved in 1992.

Do Muoi Meets, Talks With Voters in Hanoi

BK3105114392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 May 92

[Text] On 24 May, the Fatherland Front Committee of Pham Dinh Ho Ward in Hanoi's Hai Ba Trung District held a meeting to let candidates to the upcoming Ninth National Assembly election hear ideas and aspiration from the people. There are six candidates for Pham Dinh Ho Ward. They include Do Muoi, Truong My Hoa, Trinh Tran, Dang Nhat Minh, Lu Giang, and Hoang Minh Giang.

Attending the meeting were a large number of voters, representatives of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; retired cadres, scholars, retail traders, and representatives of the local administration. Comrade Do Muoi attended the meeting.

Mr. Hoang Trinh, chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee of Pham Dinh Ho Ward directed the meeting and introduced new stipulations in the law on National Assembly election which was recently adopted by the National Assembly. The law stressed that meetings should be held at constituencies to let voters express their views and aspiration. Comrade Hoang Trinh introduced all candidates to the meeting and asked representatives of the voters to make their viewpoints. Many voters including Mrs. Nguyen Thi Cuc, Le Thi My, Nguyen Duc Thien, Nguyen Tuong Lai, Nguyen Xuan Khuc, Phuong Mai, Kim Dung, and Doan Trinh expressed their ideas on some stipulations of the law on National Assembly elections. Most of them placed a firm confidence in Comrade Do Muoi and hailed his devotion to the renovation, his ethics and morals, his revolutionary exemplary characteristics, and his close relations with the local people. The voters also frankly asked candidate Do Muoi—in his capacity as a representative of the people and a high-ranking leader of the party—to strive to concretely resolve pressing issues of the Hanoi people's daily life, especially issues related to the high fees of electricity and tap water, corruption, social justice and security, and city management. They expressed the hope that the government would build Pham Dinh Ho Ward and Hanoi into a clean, beautiful, and modern capital.

Addressing the meeting in his capacity as a candidate to the Ninth National Assembly, Comrade Do Muoi expressed his elation at the trust extended to him by the voters. He frankly admitted that he had attended many meetings with voters in major cities while having no chance to meet with people in Pham Dinh Ho Ward. He pledged that he will try to overcome this shortcoming. Comrade Do Muoi also expressed his sentiment to the people at the ward and briefed them on many of his important tasks. He called for the voters' support in implementing the party renovation line and in making the people rich and the nation strong. He expressed the hope that voters will sympathize with the party and state over their efforts to resolve numerous difficulties at present. He stressed that changes in the socioeconomic development program during the past years indicate that the party renovation line is correct. He pledged that, with his current capacity, he would, together with the government, find the most appropriate solution to resolve the pressing issues raised by the voters so as to improve the daily life of laborers, especially the retirees and members of the armed forces, thereby helping to accelerate the implementation of the party renovation undertaking and showing his worth as an elected representative of the people.

All-Army Press, Publication Conference Opens

BK3105092992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 May 92

[Report by station correspondent Vu Dinh Vinh on the 25 May Hanoi opening of the All-Army Press and Publication Conference—portions recorded]

[Text] The Armed Forces press and publication conference was opened in Hanoi on the morning of 25 May.

The conference was presided over by Comrade Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, member of the party

Central Committee, standing member of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, and head of the Political General Department.

On behalf of the party Central Committee's Military Commission and the Defense Ministry, Comrade Le Kha Phieu delivered his opening speech:

[Begin Le Kha Phieu recording] As you know, comrades, press and publication work is a very important area in the ideological task of the party and the state as it is aimed at spreading educative propaganda to encourage the entire party, people, and Army to uphold their awareness of Marxist-Leninist theory and Ho Chi Minh's thought and of the party lines and policies so they can enthusiastically struggle to fulfill the country's two strategic tasks. The press and publication sector has served as a sharp weapon in the struggle against counterrevolutionary schemes of the imperialists and other reactionary forces to protect the party and the regime. It has contributed its part in the struggle against negative and corruption phenomena in order to reestablish public order and discipline and social justice.

The purposes of this all-Army press and publication conference are to help the leaders of various agencies and units—namely those agencies in charge of news media, publishing houses, and printing houses—in the entire Armed Forces thoroughly understand the ideological concepts about press and publication work as also outlined in various documents of the seventh national party congress as well as other documents of the state on this task.

Along with seeking to understand various ideological conceptions of the party and the state about press and publication work, the conference is to review the implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee's Military Commission dealing with those press and publication activities carried out since 1988 and to make suggestions which will be studied by the party Central Committee's Military Commission, the Defense Ministry, and the Political General Department to come up with necessary guidelines for the management of press and publication work in the years to come. [end recording]

Next, Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, deputy head of the Political General Department, read a report of his department on the need to increase leadership and management over and improve the quality and efficiency of press and publication work in the Armed Forces. He said:

[Begin Dang Vu Hiep recording] As a tool for education and for implementation of the Armed Forces' combat mission in the political, ideological, and cultural domains, the Armed Forces' journalists and publishers should struggle along these orientations:

—On the basis of fully understanding and implementing the common guidelines for news media and publishers nationwide, it is necessary for them to fully understand and engage themselves more deeply in serving political, military, and national defense lines and conceptions in the new situation.

—Concentrating on spreading propanda about the party lines and policies as well as about the orientations for building a revolutionary, regular, seasoned, and modern Army.

—Maintaining the blood-and-flesh relations with the people and remaining always a loyal, reliable, and staunch political and a combat force of the party, the fatherland, and the people.

—Motivating the entire Army and peopie to stand firmly by the socialist goal and ideal and by the renovation undertaking; and to resolutely defend the fatherland and the socialist regime.

—Maintaining political stability for national construction and development.

—Satisfactorily implementing the polical platform and the socioeconomic strategy put forth by the seventh party congress.

By playing its role, both as the voice of the party Central Committee's Military Commission and the Defense Ministry and of the the party committees and the leaders of various echelons and sectors and as the forum of cadres, combatants, and people over the two strategic tasks of defending and building the socialist fatherland, the Armed Forces' journalists and publishers are dutybound to make their important contributions to spreading propaganda to guide and motivate the entire Army and people to seek to fully understand and actively comply with the military and defense lines and conceptions in the new situation. They should promptly struggle against and criticize those eratic ideological viewpoints, heighten vigilance, and smash all the crafty schemes and maneuvers of all hostile forces, increase efforts to reflect the views and direct the wisdoms of all cadres and combatants and the people of all strata at building and defending the socialist fatherland. At the same time, they should contribute to educating the lifestyle and the working behavior in an effort to build new human dignity and new culture.

The Armed Forces' press and publication conference will continue in session until 27 May 1992.

Spokeswoman on Detainees, U.S. Telecom Links

BK0406151192 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Mrs. Ho The Lan, head of the press and information department, and spokeswoman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, held here a regular press conference this afternoon.

Asked about the former regime's officials detained at reeducation camps, Ho The Lan said:

"According to the Ministry of the Interior, in execution of the Vietnamese state's lenient policy and in view of the attitude of those who collaborated with the old regime, by April 30, 1992 the Vietnamese Government had released all those detained at reeducation camps. At present, no one is still detained."

Asked about the direct telecommunication links between the United States and Vietnamn, Mrs. Lan said:

"Vietnam wishes to open direct telecommunication links with the United States to meet the people's demand and to contribute to the normalisation of relations between the two countries. However, the United States' intention to put the amount which Vietnam is due into the blocked accounts of Vietnam since 1975 is making it difficult for Vietnam to pay the fees and cover other costs involved in the liaision. That is why the Vietnamese Government has not given a permit to the General Department of Post and Telecommunications to open direct links with the United States."

Comparison of Decree on Press Law

CM0506172092

[Text] Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 22 April 1992 carries on page 3 the full 6,500-word text of the Council of Ministers' decree on the Press Law. The NHAN DAN version has been compared with the Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in Vietnamese version published in the 4 May East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 39, revealing the following addition:

Page 41, column one, paragraph nine, last sentence reads ...their professional activities.

4. Journalists must present their press cards when coming to various agencies, organizations, libraries, museums, exhibition halls to research documents and perform their journalistic professions.

5. Invited press agencies will send their reporters to perform their professional tasks at the various meetings of the National Assembly, the people's councils at all levels, congresses and public conferences, and the meetings and receptions held by the party, the state, and other agencies and organizations to welcome guests.

6. Newsmen are entitled...(clearing indistinct passage)